THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JULY 1806:

With a Front View of the CASTLE *of* INVERARY.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from June 26. to July 25. 1806, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1806.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
June 26	29.65	50	54	——	Clear
27	29.69	50	63	——	Ditto
28	29.7	54	66	——	Ditto
29	29.85	54	58	0.02	Shower
30	29.91	50	63	——	Clear
July 1	30.	52	60	0.01	Shower
2	30.1	50	61	0.03	Ditto
3	30.	55	61	0.01	Ditto
4	29.92	51	63	0.02	Ditto
5	29.81	51	62	0.01	Showers
6	29.78	52	66	——	Clear
7	29.62	55	64	0.05	Rain
8	29.41	54	70	——	Clear
9	29.3	53	73	——	Ditto
10	29.25	54	67	——	Ditto
11	29.2	54	64	0.81	Rain
12	29.21	56	66	0.04	Showers
13	29.1	55	70	0.65	Rain
14	29.21	53	58	0.25	Ditto
15	29.5	53	57	0.15	Ditto
16	29.61	52	55	——	Clear
17	29.73	49	67	——	Ditto
18	29.75	56	71	——	Ditto
19	29.79	54	71	——	Ditto
20	29.8	54	65	0.04	Showers
21	29.84	54	75	——	Clear
22	29.9	57	58	0.51	Rain
23	29.91	53	60	——	Cloudy
24	30.	57	62	——	Ditto
25	30.	52	63	——	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 2.6

High Water at LEITH For AUGUST 1806.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Fr. 1	3	14	3	34
Sa. 2	3	55	4	15
Su. 3	4	36	4	57
M. 4	5	18	5	39
Tu. 5	6	1	6	23
W. 6	6	46	7	10
Th. 7	7	35	8	1
Fr. 8	8	27	8	55
Sa. 9	9	23	9	53
Su. 10	10	23	10	53
M. 11	11	24	11	54
Tu. 12	——		0	25
W. 13	0	55	1	25
Th. 14	1	53	2	22
Fr. 15	2	49	3	16
Sa. 16	3	42	4	9
Su. 17	4	34	5	1
M. 18	5	27	5	53
Tu. 19	6	19	6	45
W. 20	7	11	7	37
Th. 21	8	3	8	30
Fr. 22	8	56	9	22
Sa. 23	9	47	10	13
Su. 24	10	37	11	2
M. 25	11	25	11	49
Tu. 26	——		0	11
W. 27	0	34	0	55
Th. 28	1	17	1	38
Fr. 29	1	59	2	20
Sa. 30	2	41	3	2
Su. 31	3	23	3	44

MOON's PHASES.

FOR AUGUST 1806.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Qurtr.	7.	1.	7.	even.
New Moon,	14.	6.	31.	morn.
First Qurtr.	21.	1.	19.	morn.
Full Moon,	29.	4.	32.	morn.

OBSERVATIONS.

August 1. Lammas day.
7. Princess Amelia born (1783.)
11. Duchess of Brunswick born (1737.)
12. Prince of Wales born (1762.)
16. Duke of York born (1763.)
21. Duke of Clarence born (1765.)

THE

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR JULY 1806.

Description of the VIEW.

WE now present our readers with a front view of the castle of Inverary, with the rock of Duniquaich rising behind it. This place is so well known for its almost unequalled beauty, that little need be said on the subject. Its noble possessors first began to embellish it about the middle of the last century, and since that time they have been continually adding to its beauty. The late Duke, who was well known as the patron of every liberal and patriotic undertaking, paid peculiar attention to it, and is said to have spent at least 3000l. annually in its improvement.

NOTE *by P. N.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN an angry pamphlet, published the other day, intitled, "Statement of some late conduct of the "Conductors of the Scots Magazine," it is alleged that I had, in the Magazine for February last, "mentioned a gentleman by name, "a third party; and had accused "him of matchless inconsistency, of "ignorance or folly, and of prevarication." I beg leave to state, that the gentleman who is probably referred to is only mentioned by name, as the joint author, along with the clergyman of the parish, of the Statistical Account of Unst, from which a quotation is made; or as a subscriber, along with four others, (who are also named,) to an advertisement in the public prints. I must further observe, that the alleged charge of prevarication must only be sought for in a couplet which I borrowed from Butler's *Hudibras*, in which the word *prevaricate* happens to occur; and that I conceive I proved to demonstration the inconsistency of *five* Shetland lairds, in saying Amen, in the newspapers, to an unqualified eulogy of Mr Pennant; while that author had, in his writings, been tenfold more severe in his remarks than *P. N.* had been, whom their champion Thule has so violently traduced.

I readily acknowledge that I now find that I have guessed wrong, in conjecturing that the gentleman referred to was concerned in those papers that bore the signature of *Thule*. I am happy to be able to free him of the disgrace which must attach to

any

any concern in such writings. While I regret the mistake, I cannot help observing, that the person who, by concealing himself under anonymous names, gives occasion to such misconceptions, ought to be the last in the world to complain of those whom he thus virtually misleads.

I am, &c.

July 23. 1806. *P. N.*

A Character of MR PITT.

THE following, which is the production of Mr J. Ballantyne, printer, appeared in the newspapers at the time; but as it is extremely well written, several of our readers have expressed a wish that it should be preserved in our magazine.

"We announce to our readers, with feelings of profound affliction, the death of Mr Pitt. The illness, which he had long laboured under, had encreased with great and unexpected rapidity, for the last ten days, and on the morning of Thursday last, (January 23.) at half past four o' clock, that great man breathed his last.

"Upon an event so recent—to us so awful and overpowering—we venture not to say much. We are impressed, as if the social system itself had received a shock, by the removal of one of its strongest and noblest pillars. This is not the moment in which the feelings of party are to be indulged. We lament not Mr Pitt as a Statesman merely; we lament him as a great, a wise, a generous, a high-souled Englishman; a man, who loved his country, and who revered his King; in whose breast no petty feeling found a place, no unworthy thought a harbour; who venerated liberty as the vital principle of the universe, and whose efforts were unceasingly, though variously, directed to its defence and support,

"The loss of such a man would, at any period, be a national calamity; at the present it is awful. Many are the able, and eloquent, and wise, whom he has left behind him; and God forbid that we should despair of the resources and strength of our country! But a great light is taken away; a column of vast strength is removed. The early, the steady, the unalterable foe of the French Usurper, and his detested power and principles, is no more; the eye which pierced through his deceits is closed; the tongue which proclaimed them is mute; the heart and hand which rose up to chastise them are cold and still. The French Tyrant will now exult indeed, but he will find, that England, true to herself, is yet the bulwark of freedom; and that the only effect of the death of her heroes, and of her sages, is to infuse yet stronger ardour, and more decided energy, into those whom they have left to assert the glory of their memory.

Total Amount of INCOME *subject to the Property Tax in* GREAT BRITAIN.

BEDFORD, -	L. 591,816
Berks, - -	1,220,352
Bucks, - -	1,224,197
Cambridge, - -	956,686
Chester, - -	1,747,853
Cornwall, - -	1,335,228
Cumberland, - -	966,625
Derby, - -	1,302,861
Devon, - -	2,767,753
Dorset, - -	1,051,651
Durham, - -	1,320,364
York, - -	7,509,042
Essex, - - -	2,499,789
Gloucester, -	2,13[illegible]26
Hereford, - -	810,187
Hertford, - -	1,138,673
Huntingdon, - -	395,019
Kent, - - -	3,164,643
Lancaster, - -	5,349,556

Leicester

Leicester, -	L.1,443,700
Lincoln, - -	2,704,736
Norfolk, - -	2,414,475
Northampton, -	1,445,615
Northumberland, -	1,966,334
Nottingham, -	1,160,665
Oxford, - -	1,217,133
Rutland, - -	199,023
Salop, - - -	1,530,060
Somerset, - -	4,055,356
Southampton, -	2,105,561
Stafford, - -	1,840,961
Suffolk, - -	1,731,763
Surrey, - -	3,646,783
Sussex, - -	1,436,513
Warwick, - -	1,901,390
Westmoreland, -	425,206
Wilts, - -	1,821,783
Worcester, - -	1,309,122
Anglesea, - -	129,985
Brecon, - -	130,702
Cardigan, - -	175,213
Carmarthen, - -	378,814
Carnarvon, - -	131,800
Denbigh, - -	406,471
Flint, - - -	206,466
Glamorgan, - -	561,251
Merioneth, - -	156,251
Monmouth, - -	374,057
Montgomery, - -	313,619
Pembroke, - -	322,703
Radnor, - - -	118,025
London, - -	7,948,825
Westminister, -	4,594,820
Middlesex, - -	8,838,988
England and Wales,	96,627,077
Scotland, . .	7,653,036
	104,280,113
By Referees, .	1,122,260
Paid into the Bank on Dividends, -	5,040,000
Public Offices, ...	4,909,579
	£15,351,952

List of Exciseable Commodities in 1644.

	Sc.	Mon.	L.	s.	d.
ALE and small beer, each pint - -	0	0	4		
Beer or ale exported for provision of ships is to pay no excise.					
Forrain imported beer, each pint - - - -	0	1	0		
Strong beer, ditto -	0	0	6		
French wine, ditto -	0	1	4		
Spanish wine, ditto -	0	2	8		
Aquavitæ, or strong waters, ditto - - - -	0	2	8		
Tobacco, each pound -	0	6	0		
Every slaughtered oxen, bull, or kine, of sixteen pound price, or above -	1	0	0		
Every one of them under that price - - - -	0	13	4		
All oxen, bulls, or kine, transported - - - -	1	4	0		
All sheep slaughtered or transported, at or above forty shillings price - -	0	4	0		
And under that price -	0	2	0		
All slaughter stirks of eight pounds price, or above	0	6	8		
Every such stirke beneath that price - - - -	0	4	0		
All calfes, or goats, of forty shillings price, or above	0	4	0		
Each of them under that price - - - -	0	2	0		
All swine - -	0	6	0		
All lambs and kids -	0	2	0		
Every elne of silk stuffe, from five merks value to ten	0	6	8		
Every elne thereof, above ten merks - - - -	0	10	0		
Every elne of plush or pan-velvet - - - -	1	0	0		
Every elne of sattin -	0	13	4		
Every ounce of gold or silver lace - - - -	0	13	4		
Every elne of gold or silver cloth - - - -	3	0	0		
Every bever hat -	1	4	0		
Every half bever hat -	0	12	0		
Every pair of silk stockins	0	13	4		
Every elne of broad cloth, not exceeding seven pounds	0	6	0		
Every elne of cloth exceeding that price - -	0	6	0		
Each elne of narrow cloth, serges, and other worset, or hair					

[illegible] stuffs, imported at, or above forty shillings the [illegible]		0	2 0
The elne of baize or freezes, at or above thirty shillings the elne		0	1 0
All cambrics, lawne, or holland cloth, for the value of every twenty shillings		0	1 0
Every elne of imported per ling of thread or silk, between three and six pounds		0	12 0
The elne betwixt six and twelve pounds, and so forth proportionally	- -	1	4 0
Coal exported in Scots or English bottoms, of the value of twelve pounds		0	6 0
Coal of the same value exported in foreign bottoms		0	12 0
Every twelve pound value of all kinds of made work brought home	-	0	13 4
All manner of work made within the kingdom, to be free of excise	*Rescinded Acts.*		

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for* AUGUST 1806.

Friday, August 1st.

THE planet VENUS will be in conjunction with *μ Geminorum*, a star of the 3d magnitude, situated in longitude 3s..9°..35'..58", and latitude 50'..34" South. The latitude of Venus being 1°..13'..10", the nearest approach of their centers will be 24'..36", and Venus will pass to the south of the star.

On the same day, about 15 minutes before 9 o'clock in the evening, the *First* and *Second* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the Western side of his disc. The third is situated on the same side at a greater distance, and the fourth on the other side of Jupiter.

Saturday, August 2d.

About 9 o'clock in the evening, the *Second* and *Third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the right hand of the planet. The fourth is situated on the same side, nearer Jupiter, and the first on the other side of his disc.

Thursday, August 7th.

The *First* satellite of *Jupiter* will emerge from behind his shadow at 42 minutes and 55 seconds after ten o'clock in the evening.

Saturday, August 9th.

About 9 o'clock in the evening, the *Second*, *Third*, and *Fourth* satellites, will be in conjunction on the Western side of Jupiter. The First is placed on the other side of the planet.

Sunday, August 10th.

The *Third* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow at 47 minutes and 53 seconds after 8 o'clock in the evening.

Monday, August 11th.

The MOON will be in conjunction with the planet MARS, at 32 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning.

On the same day the MOON will be in conjunction with VENUS, at 49 minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening.

Tuesday, August 12th.

The planet *Venus* will be in conjunction with *δ Geminorum* a star of the 3d magnitude, situated in Castor's hand, in longitude 3s..15°..49'.26", and latitude 12'..19" south. The lat. of Venus being 39'..39" south, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 27'..20", and the planet will pass to the South of the star.

Wednesday, August 13th.

The planet JUPITER is situated in longitude 8s..28°40'..14", and latitude 2 minutes North. His declination is 23°..26' South, and the time of his southing 8h..19' in the evening.

Sunday, August 17th.

The *Third* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 38 minutes and 39 seconds after 9 o'clock in the evening.

Tuesday, August 19th.

The *Second* and *Fourth* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the right hand of his disc, about 47 minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening. The first is placed on the same side a little nearer the planet, and the *third* on the other side of Jupiter.

Thursday, August 21st.

The planet MERCURY will be stationary in longitude 5^s. 19°..9'..8".

The GEORGIUM SIDUS is situated in longitude 6^s..22°..41'..48", and latitude 33 minutes North. His declination is 8°..19' South, and he comes to the meridian about 22 minutes after 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Saturday, August 23d.

The MOON will be in conjunction with JUPITER at 51 minutes after 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

On the same day the *first* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow, at 2 minutes and 24 seconds after 9 o'clock in the evening.

On the same day, at 28 minutes after 9 o'clock in the evening, the *Sun* will enter the sign Virgo, and his longitude will be exactly 5 signs.

Sunday, August 24th.

The *Second* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow at 2 minutes and 37 seconds after 9 o'clock in the evening.

Tuesday, August 26th.

About a quarter before 9 o'clock in the evening, the *First, Second,* and *Fourth* satellites of Jupiter, will be in conjunction on the Western side of his disc. The Third is situated on the other side of the planet.

Wednesday August 27th.

The planet MARS will be in conjunction with δ *Geminorum*, a star of the 3d magnitude, situated in longitude 3^s..13°..49'..28", and latitude 12'..19" South. The latitude of Mars being 40'..35" North, the nearest approach of their centers will be 52'..54", and the planet will pass to the north of the star.

On the same day, at 14 minutes and 26 seconds after 9 o'clock in the evening, the *Fourth* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow.

Thursday, August 28th.

The planet JUPITER will be stationary in longitude 8^s..28°..27'.

Friday, August 29th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with β *Cancri*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in longitude 4^s..6°..1'..8". The latitude of Venus being 12'..17" North, and that of β *Cancri* 4'..13" North, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 8'..4" and the planet will pass to the North of the star.

MOUNT ANNAN, *July* 22. 1806 } *D. F.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR DAVY has discovered that the acid which exists in minute quantities in the *Wavellite*, the new fossil from Barnstable, is the fluoric acid, in such a peculiar state of combination as not to be rendered sensible by sulphuric acid.

It appears from the experiments of DR KIDD, that the new mineral found in Cornwall, in one of the Gevenoss mines, consists of 33 parts of sulphur, 66 of oxide of zinc, and a very minute proportion of Iron.

A magnetical telescope has been constructed by Mr Edward Troughton for determining the magnetic meridian.

meridian. It consists of a tube of steel, containing a set of lenses with cross wires in the usual manner.—When this instrument has received the magnetic power, it will evidently dispose itself in the magnetic meridian, when moving upon pivots, or by any other mode of suspension; and by this means the diurnal, and other variations to which the magnetic bar is subject, may be easily observed, and it may also be ascertained whether the direction of the magnetic force varies with regard to the axis of the tube.

It appears from the analysis of the hot springs of Bath by Mr PHILLIPS, that one pint of the water contains, carbonic acid 1½ inches; sulphate of lime 9 grains; muriate of soda 3½ grains; sulphate of Soda 3½ grains; carbonate of lime ⅝ of a grain; Silex ⅛ of a grain; and oxide of iron, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a grain.

M. TUSSAC, a colonial refugee from St Domingo, has discovered the method of extracting from the pulps of coffee berries, a spirituous liquor similar to rum, and remarkable for a peculiar flavour which indicates its origin. This discovery must be very useful in the colonies, as the pulp, when separated from the berries, was hitherto used only as manure.

The Swedish astronomer SVANNERG has received the prize for last year, bequeathed by Lelande, to be given annually for the best work on astronomy.

An instrument has been invented by Mr DUNLOP, to be substituted for the common quadrant and sextant now in use, and by means of which the numerous errors occasioned by atmospheric refraction, and in taking lunar observations may be completely obviated. If this invention answers these pretensions, it will be of great service to navigators. An account of the instrument was read to the Royal Society of London on the 22d of May last.

A simple and cheap portable Barometer has been invented by Sir H. C. ENGLEFIELD, Bart. M. P., for the purpose of determining heights with considerable facility and precision. An account of the instrument, with instructions for using it, may be seen in Nicholson's Journal No. 55. vol. 14. p. 1.

A new lamp has been invented by COUNT RUMFORD, a description of which will be found in the Journal just referred to vol. 14. p. 22.

It appears from experiments made at Berlin, that the *yellow* beet root, (*betalutea*) yields more than double the quantity of sugar afforded by any other species of that vegetable.

At a late meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, M. KLAPROTH read an essay on the Chemical properties of the *Dafrolith*, a fossil newly discovered in Norway. Its constituent parts are 36¼ of silex, 35½ of lime, and 4 of water.

It appears from the observations of M. PORTAL, that in cases of cataract, (a disease of the eye arising from an opacity of chrystalline lens, and which can be cured only by the extraction of the lens,) sight is sometimes restored by the spontaneous destruction of the chrystalline. This is a wise provision of nature, and is analogous to the destruction of the fragments of the pupillary membrane with which the opening of the iris is closed, and which is torn asunder after birth.

A new process for cleaning feathers from their animal oil has been discovered by Mrs Richardson, who was rewarded with twenty guineas. See the Transactions of the Society for 1805.

MOUNT ANNAN, *July* 22. 1806. *D. B.*

REPORT

REPORT *of the* COMMITTEE *of the* HOUSE *of* PEERS, *relative to the Administration of* CIVIL JUSTICE *in* SCOTLAND.

BY the Committee of the whole House appointed to consider the matter of the administration of Civil Justice in Scotland,

Ordered to Report,

That the Committee have met and considered the matter to them referred, and have come to the following resolutions, (viz.)

Resolved, 1.—That it appears to this Committee that the increase of manufactures, extension of trade, improvements of agriculture, and consequent multiplication of transactions, have varied the nature, and greatly increased the number of suits brought before the Courts of Law in Scotland, and thence by appeal into this House:

And that it has therefore become necessary that some alterations should be made in the establishment of the Courts of Law in that part of the united kingdom, adhering as much as possible to the forms and principles of the Laws of Scotland, and maintaining invariably the true meaning and spirit of the articles of Union.

Resolved, 2.—That it will greatly conduce to the better administration of justice in the Court of Session, and will be for the evident utility of Scotland, that the said Court, instead of sitting in one collective body of 15 Judges, shall sit in such number of separate Chambers as may be found most convenient; and that the Lords sitting in such Chambers respectively shall exercise the same functions, and shall enjoy the same authority and privileges, as are now exercised and enjoyed by the whole Lords sitting together.

Resolved, 3.—That in each of the said Chambers one of the Judges belonging to such Chambers shall preside, such presiding Judge to be appointed by his Majesty to the said office, during good behaviour.

Resolved, 4.—That causes coming in the first instance into Court as Inner-House causes, may be brought before any one of the Chambers, at the choice of the party instituting the suit; and that causes coming into the Outer House, before any one of the ordinary Lords of Session, and there decided, may be removed, by reclaiming petition, or otherwise, into that Chamber only of which such Lord Ordinary shall be a member.

Resolved, 5.—That in all causes, whether originally brought before the Lord Ordinary, or before the Chambers, as Inner House causes, the defender shall, in his defence, distinctly admit or deny all relevant facts alledged in the summons or other writ which by the cause is brought into Court.

Resolved, 6.—That if the defendant shall, in whole or in part, deny the facts stated by the pursuer, or shall, in his defence, make any averments, in point of fact, which shall subsequently be denied by the pursuer, the Court or Lord Ordinary respectively, on the requisition of either party, or the Court at their own discretion, shall order that the issue of fact shall be tried by a Jury, except in such cases as it shall be found proper to except from this rule.

Resolved, 7—That when it appears to the Chamber, or the Lord Ordinary, reasonable that such issue so directed should be tried in that part of the country where the evidence can be most easily obtained, it shall be competent to remit the cause to the nearest Circuit, to be there tried by a Jury.

Resolved, 8.—That whenever, in the inferior Courts, proofs shall have been allowed, it shall be in the option

tion of either party to apply to the Court of Session, in order that the issue may be tried by a Jury, if the Court shall so think fit: But, if either party apply for the trial by Jury, the cause may be decided by the inferior Courts, according to the forms now in use; and afterwards in review by the Court of Session by Jury, or otherwise, as the Court shall think fit.

Resolved, 9.—That it shall be competent to parties to complain against verdicts of Juries, that the same were given contrary to evidence, or by misdirection of the Judge sitting as Ordinary, or on the Circuit, or presiding in the Chambers.

Resolved, 10.—That when a party in any Court, the decrees of which are subject to be reviewed by the Court of Session, shall be dissatisfied with any judgment of such Court, he shall be at liberty, instead of proceeding by the present mode of advocation or suspension, to enter an appeal to the Court of Session, after the mode and form by which decrees of inferior Courts are brought under the review of the Lords of Justiciary on the Circuit, with the exception of such cases as, for the sake of the dispatch of justice or otherwise, it may be found necessary to except, and for which cases particular regulations may hereafter be provided.

Resolved, 11.—That when any judgment shall have been pronounced in any Chamber of the Court of Session, it shall be subject to review in a Chamber of Review, in which none of the Judges shall sit who belong to that Chamber whose judgment is to be reviewed; and that the cause shall, in that stage, be conducted by principal cases, and hearing of Counsel, in the manner and form observed in appeals to the House of Lords: such Chamber of Review to be constituted in such manner as shall hereafter be appointed by act of Parliament.

Resolved, 12.—That no appeal to this House from the Court of Session be competent, excepting against the judgment of the Chamber of Review.

Resolved, 13.—That no appeal to this House be competent against interlocutory judgments.

Resolved, 14.—That such costs be allowed by this House in cases of appeal as may more effectually tend to the discouragement of frivolous and vexatious appeals.

Resolved, 15.—That all extracts in every Court, superior and inferior, be abolished or diminished, as far as it shall be found possible; and that for the execution of any decree, or appealing therefrom, it shall on all cases be sufficient that there be an exemplification, signed by the Clerk of Court, containing the summons, petition, or other writ by which the cause was brought into Court, together with the defence, and the different interlocutors, and final judgment of the Court, with such other parts of the proceedings only as it may be found indispensibly necessary to include in such exemplification.

Resolved, 16.—That the commission for the plantation of kirks, and valuation and sale of teinds granted by the act of 1707 to the Court of Session, shall be recalled, and that a commission be granted to the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, to judge and determine in all questions at present cognizable in the Court of Teinds under the said commission, with the exception only of such cases as involve a question with regard to the right of teinds, which shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Session alone.

Resolved, 17.—That no augmentation shall henceforth be granted by the Commissioners of Teinds in any case where the stipend of the parish has been augmented within such number of years from the date of the claim as shall hereafter be fixed.

A Short Sketch of the Improved State of PAISLEY, *including the* ABBEY PARISH, *for the year* 1805.

AS the population of any place is the great source from whence every exertion must spring, which can be made for its improvement; it may be proper to state to the reader the gradual progress of population in this town and parish, since the year 1695.

Number of inhabitants in the Town, and Abbey parish of Paisley:

In the year	1695,	4375 persons
	1755,	6799 ditto
	1782,	17,780 ditto
	1792,	24,592 ditto
	1805,	35,000 ditto.

Important improvements have been made in agriculture, and the lands in the neighbourhood are now highly productive. Abundant crops of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes, are presented to the eye in every direction. The culture of all kinds of grasses is well understood; and the crops of this article have become very valuable as food for the increasing numbers of horses, and other cattle, necessary for the labour and consumption of such a populous and wealthy district. Indeed this part of Scotland will now bear a comparison with the most cultivated districts of England. Lands that let about fifty years ago at from five to ten shillings per Scots acre, at present yield the proprietor from three to ten pounds of annual rent.

In order that we may ascertain the cause of this rapid increase of population, and the high state of culture to which this part of the country has attained, it becomes necessary to state the annual amount of the manufactures carried on in the town, and Abbey parish of Paisley, and to compare them with the amounts of former periods.

State of the manufactures of the town and Abbey parish of Paisley, for the year 1805:—

Muslin.

This manufacture employs 6750 weavers; and the annual product from each muslin weaver in the Paisley trade, according to the most accurate calculation the nature of the case will admit of, is from every loom 100 l.; consequently 6750 looms amount to 675,000 l. per annum.

Each loom gives employment to at least three persons, in weaving, winding, warping, tambouring, clipping, seeding, sewing, bleaching, and callandering. Number of persons employed, 20,250.

Silk.

This branch employs about 120 looms—Each loom produces an annual value of 80 l.—120 looms at 80 l. each, 9,600 l.—Each silk loom gives employment to two persons. Total, 240.

Cotton Spinning.

Twenty large cotton mills, and several smaller ones, produce yarn, spun by manufacturers residing in the town and parish, to the amount of 300,000 l. per annum.

On account of the great variety of machinery and operations necessary in this branch of manufacture, it is difficult to ascertain with precision the numbers employed in picking, beating, carding, roving, spinning, reeling, sorting, &c. but from the best data that could be obtained, they were estimated at 7000 persons.

Threads made of linen yarn.

There are employed in this branch, 120 machines, each working 48 spindles, and each of these machines will twine upon an average 2800 spindles of yarn; which gives as the total amount of yarn used in thread, 336,000 spindles. 336,000 spindles of yarn manufactured into thread gives

gives an annual value, at 5s. 9d. each, of 96,600l.

Each thread mill gives employment to twelve persons, in the various operations, exclusive of spinning.—Total number, 1,440 persons.

Distilleries.

Of these, there are two considerable houses, in which are manufactured annually spirits to the amount of 75,000 l.

Leather, Soap, and Candles.

There are four tanneries, and three soap and candle houses. Part of the articles manufactured in these works, are for home consumpt, and part for exportation, and the aggregate of their annual value is 85,000 l.

Incle, or Tape.

Of this article there is one manufactory, which produces annually, goods to the amount of 6000l. This branch employs 100 persons.

Founderies.

There have been erected of late years, two founderies, which have the appearance of thriving, and the annual value of finished work done in them, is 6500 l.

RECAPITULATION.

	Persons employed.	Value produced.
Muslin, ...	20,250	L. 675,000
Silk, ...	240	9,600
Cotton Spinning,	7000	300,000
Threads, ...	1440	96,600
Distilleries, . .		75,000
Leather, Soap, and candles		85,000
Incle or Tape, .	100	6,000
Founderies, . . .		6,500
	29,030	1,253,700

That the reader may have it in his power to form a proper idea of the gradual progress of manufacture in this place, the report of the Board of Trustees, for manufactures, as received at different periods from the stamp master at Paisley, and certified by his oath, is here subjoined. This report relates to lawns, and thread gauzes stamped each year, and the rated value of the same.

1st Nov. to 1st Nov.	Yards.	Value.
1743 —— 1744	353,407	L. 15,886 15 10
1747 —— 1748	413,660	23,671 19 7
1757 —— 1758	649,998	43,665 8 11
1767 —— 1768	529,023	54,664 12 11½
1783 —— 1784	1,922,020	164,385 16 6

From the above statement, the gradual progress of the lawn and thread gauze branch is ascertained. With regard to the thread branch, we have no official documents to found upon; all that can with certainty be said upon the subject is, that it commenced in this town, in 1723, or 1724, and that for some years the value of threads made did not exceed 1000l. per annum. The first statement that can be depended upon, is contained in a new description of Paisley, published in the gentleman's magazine in 1787, for the months of May and June. This statement is for the year 1784. The following is an abstract of it.

Value of PAISLEY *Manufactures for* 1784:

Silk Gauzes, . . .	L. 350,000	
Lawns and thread Gauzes, . . .	164,385	16 6
Threads, ...	64,800	
Soap and Candles,	30,000	
	L. 609,185	16 6

The town of Paisley is built upon a very irregular plan; or rather has been extended in all directions, just as private convenience and property pointed

pointed out. Its greatest length is from east to west, nearly two miles; and from south to north, it extends about a mile and an half. From the extreme irregularity of the buildings and streets, the wealthy inhabitants have been for many years looking forward to a period when regular improvements should be suggested and put to execution for the benefit of all concerned.

The police bill now moved in the House of Commons, has been long projected, but different circumstances have till lately intervened to prevent its adoption. These however are now removed, and there can be little doubt entertained, as to the utility and expediency of the general provisions of the bill.

The opening of new streets will be a high improvement in the place. They will afford great facility to the extension of manufactures, by collecting a number of families from the adjacent country, for the manufacturer always prefers the weavers who reside in town, to those who have their abode in the country; and besides this advantage, the wealthy inhabitants will have it in their power to accommodate themselves with more comfortable and convenient dwelling houses, as well as more spacious warehouses for carrying on their mercantile transactions.

There is no town at present in Scotland, of a magnitude nearly equal to that of Paisley, that is so much deficient in lighting, side pavements, and cleansing of the streets; all of which are essentially necessary to the comfort, and even to the health of the inhabitants of large and populous towns.

A workhouse for confining at hard labour, such as are convicted of petty crimes, is deemed essentially necessary. The number of such offences is annually accumulating, and indeed they must do so in every increasing town, while the magistrates have no means of punishing or reclaiming such delinquents, but by having recourse to fine and imprisonment. With regard to this mode of procedure, it hath been long observed, that committing disorderly persons to our common prisons, hath had no effect in reclaiming offenders; on the contrary, that in being liberated, they always, in place of becoming better members of society, become much worse than they were before; whereas much good has resulted from confining them to solitary and hard labour.

The mode hitherto practised for watching the streets of the town at night, is by warning a certain number of householders by rotation to attend in a guard-house appointed for the purpose. Their business is to perambulate the streets in all directions, and to prevent any disorders from taking place. A captain is named, and by him, a report should be made to the sitting magistrate, each day, of what has occurred in the course of the preceding night. This plan, however, has not been found to answer the purpose so well as could be wished. The guard themselves are sometimes found to be the most noisy of any who are on the streets, and it frequently happens, that little or no attention is paid to the duty imposed upon them; for it has several times happened, that houses and shops have been broke into at no great distance, without the perpetrators being observed, or restrained by the guard, who were probably enjoying themselves around a good fire, with shut doors. Many attempts have at different times been made, to oblige all the respectable inhabitants to attend personally in their rotation, but these attempts have always relaxed in a short time, and substitutes been again admitted. These substitutes consist generally of porters, or labouring people, who are more fond of sleeping by the side of a good fire,

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than of watching the streets of the town. By the present bill, it is proposed to relieve the inhabitants from this burden, which recurs nearly four times a year, upon their paying a very moderate commutation tax, with the view of substituting regular watchmen in their place, under proper regulations.

To be concluded in our next.

Ancedote of the Emperor of RUSSIA *and Dr* WEILLY, *with some particulars concerning the latter.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN the Glasgow Courier of the 24th of May, there is an account of the manner in which the Emperor Alexander, and Dr Weilly, his chief physician, on a journey thro' Poland, succeeded, after four hours perseverance, in bringing to life a poor man apparently dead. Dr Weilly is a native of this place, who has raised himself wholly by his own merit. His parents still reside here, and he has four brothers alive. The eldest is a schoolmaster in Dundee; the Doctor is next; and the three youngest are shipmasters in this town.—Therefore, Sir, if you would give this story a corner in your next magazine, it will be doing a favour to many of your readers.

Kincardine, June 1806. *J. M.*

Letter from James Grange, Esq. to Dr William Hazles, Treasurer of the Royal Humane Society.

"DEAR SIR, *March* 24. 1806.

"His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander, in one of his journeys through Poland, solely by his own perseverance and personal exertion, restored to life a peasant of that country, who had been drowned a considerable time. This very interesting occurrence came to my knowledge during my late stay at St Petersburg, and took place between Kovna and Wilna (in Lithuania) on the banks of the little river Wilia, whence the last-mentioned town derives its name.

"The Emperor, from some cause or other, immaterial to the present subject, had conconsiderably *devanced* his attendants; and being led by the winding of the road within a short distance of the above-mentioned river; and perceiving several persons assembled near the edge of the water, out of which they appeared to be dragging something, he instantly alighted, and, on approaching the spot, found it to be the body of a man apparently lifeless. Prompted by humanity alone, and without any assistance then that of the ignorant boors around him, to whom he was no otherwise known than that his uniform indicated an officer of rank, he had him conveyed to, and laid on the side of a bank, and immediately proceeded with his own hands to assist in taking off the wet cloaths of the apparent corpse, and to rub his temples, wrists, &c.; which his Imperial Majesty continued for a considerable time, using every other means, though destitute of every medical assistance, that appeared at the moment most likely to restore animation; but all without effect. In the midst of this occupation, the Emperor was joined by the gentlemen of his suite, among whom were the Prince Wolkousky and Count Liewen (two Russian noblemen) and Dr Weilly, his Majesty's head surgeon, an English gentleman, whose professional abilities are so well known (at least on the continent), that they need no comment; which latter always travels with, and indeed never quits His Majesty at any time.—Their exertions were immediately added to those of the Emperor; and on the Doctor's attempting to bleed the patient, His Majesty held and rubbed his arm, and gave every other assistance in his power. However, that and all other means they could devise

devise proved equally ineffectual; so much so, that after three hours' fruitless attempts to recove him, the Doctor declared, to the extreme chagrin of the Emperor, who was by this time become very anxious about it, to be his opinion, that life was quite gone, and that it was useless proceeding any farther. Fatigued as he was with such continued exertion, the Emperor could not rest satisfied, without entreating Dr. Weilly to persevere, and to make a fresh attempt to bleed him. The Doctor, though (as he has declared to me himself, and from whose own mouth I have these particulars) he had not the slightest hope of being more successful in this than in former ones, proceeded nevertheless to obey the positive injunction of his Imperial Majesty; when the whole of them (the Noblemen, &c.) making a last effort in rubbing, &c the Emperor had, at length, the inexpressible satisfaction of seeing the blood make its appearance, accompanied by a slight groan. The emotions of his Imperial Majesty on this occasion, the Doctor informed me, are not to be described, and, in the plenitude of his joy, he exclaimed, in French,—"Good God! this is the brightest "day of my life!"—and the tears, which instantaneously sprang into his eyes, indicated that these words came from the heart.

"It is useless to say, my dear Sir, that their exertions were, as you may suppose, redoubled, and finally crowned with complete success; but I must not forget to add (as, in justice to his Imperial Majesty, no trait however trifling, ought to be omitted, which reflects such honour on his feelings as a man) that, on Dr. Weilly's looking about for something to stop the blood with, and tie up his arm, the Emperor, without any hesitation, instantly took out his handkerchief, tore it in pieces, and with his own hands bound the poor fellow's arm with it (whose gratitude and astonishment, when informed to whom he was indebted for his life, you may easily conceive;) and remained with him till he saw him quite recovered, and conveyed to a place where proper care would be taken of him; besides ordering him a considerable present of money, and having since otherwise provided for him and his family.

"The accompanying snuff-box *, on which this interesting event is faithfully though roughly delineated (the poor inhabitants of that part of Poland being no great artists,) was sketched at a neighbouring town, for the purpose of commemorating his restoration; and is one of four presented, on the occasion, to the principal actors in it, namely his Imperial Majesty and the three gentlemen above mentioned, who are (though not very correctly, it is true) represented on it.

"Knowing my attachment to every thing in the least connected with that truly amiable and good Prince or his actions, Dr. Weilly was kind enough, at my request, to present me with it; and though I would not part with it on any other account, I think it cannot be better disposed of, than by taking the liberty of offering it to you, Sir, to the end that so striking an example of humanity, perseverance, and philanthropy, in so exalted a character, may not be entirely lost to the world, and to posterity. Requesting you to excuse the hasty, imperfect way in which I have endeavoured to narrate this very affecting transaction (to which I feel myself totally incompetent to do adequate justice), allow me to assure you, Sir, of the sentiments of respect and esteem with which I beg leave to subscribe myself, dear Sir, yours most faithfully,

JAMES GRANGE."

* Now in the possession of Dr. Hawes.

ANTIQUITIES *of the Parish of* CLOSEBURN.

THIS parish is situated in the district of *Nithsdale* and presbytery of *Penpont*. It contains many antiquities, which are now hardly understood, and in a generation or two may be totally forgotten. To rescue them from oblivion, I transmit a few of the most remarkable to be inserted in your useful miscellany. If this attempt meets your approbation, I may occasionally trouble you on similar subjects, and am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

June 6th 1806. MILO.

CLOSEBURN, *i. e. Cella Osberni.* The Romans always pronounced the letter *C* in the same manner, as we pronounce *K*. and the word *Cella* is not pronounced *Sella*, but *Kella*.—The true etymology of the name of this parish is *Cella Osberni*, *i. e.* the *Chapel* of *Osborn*.

KILPATRICK, *i. e. Cella Patricii*, the chapel of Patrick. The remains of this chapel can still be distinctly traced. It has given name to the farm on which it stands, as also to the very ancient family of Closeburn, who for time immemorial (till within these twenty years past) were possesed of the most considerable part of the parish.

KILFADDOCK, *i. e. Cella Faddoci*, the chapel of Faddoch. It has given name to a small farm adjoining to that of Kilpatrick. Tradition is silent respecting this chapel, nor does any vestige of it remain.

CROALCHAPEL. This chapel has given name to a small village in the immediate vicinity of *Closeburn* lime works. The foundations can still be traced.

This parish has been fruitful in saints and chapels, but the preponderating saint appears to have been *St Osborn*, and it is probable the present parochial church stands in the ruins of his chapel.

CLOSEBURN-CASTLE. This venerable edifice is still in a good state of repair. It is very strong, and from its situation almost impregnable. Before the loch was drained, it must have been nearly surrounded with water, except at one narrow point, where tradition says there was a draw bridge. The peninsulated spot on which the castle stands, measures about five acres, and was often resorted to by the tenants of the estate, with their cattle to avoid predatory incursions. The time when this castle was built is uncertain, but it must be of considerable antiquity. The *Kilpatricks* of Closeburn are in possession of a charter granted by *Robert* Bruce, a Roger Kilpatrick was present with him when he slew *Cummin* at Dumfries. The King came out of the church, and said, "I think I ha'e slain Cummin." Says Roger, "have you left the business with "I *think*?" on which he went in and dispatched him. From this exploit the Kilpatricks have their motto, viz. "I "ha'e sicker'd him."

CLOSEBURN-TOWN. There is now only a cottage or two standing, and these are of modern execution. The ruins of an old house called the *Vault* are still very distinct. Within these 36 years it was inhabited by a Joiner. At a little distance stands the market cross still very intire. There is not the least doubt but this was the market town of the barony. The vault aforesaid consists of an upper and lower apartment, and has been very strongly built. The writer of the statistical account of this parish probably alludes to this vault when he says, "The old castle of Closeburn is in ruins." The situation of this building, in a plain field overlooking the market ground, as also its diminutive size, render it improbable, that it was the family residence. It is most likely the lower appartment was

a pri-

a prison, in which those who committed any outrage at the market were confined; and the upper apartment destined for the residence of the Baron Bailie, and the temporary accommodation of the Chieftain, when he attended the market.

DULLART, *i. e. Dull-Ward.* Tradition says there was a prison here, though no vestige of it remains. If it was so, the name is easily accounted for. The farm of Dullart adjoins to Cree-hope (not Churchup, as generally written) linn; and abundance of recesses for a prison may have been found there *Dull enough.* This etymology appears to me very doubtful, and therefore I have contented myself with mentioning it, without laying any stress on it.

CAMP-HILL. As the name clearly imports, there has been a camp on this hill of an elliptical form, and of considerable dimensions. The fortifications consist of an earthen rampart and fosse. This hill has given name to the farm on which it stands, as also to a river about half a mile distant, commonly, though very erroneously, called *Campbell Water.* The name of the hill, the farm on which it stands, and the river which both skirts, and intersects said farm, are radically the same. This camp appears to be of great antiquity, for no tradition exists respecting it.

TEMPLE LAND. On a projecting point towards *Kirk-Bog*, on the banks of *Camp-hill water*, and within half a mile of the old kirk of *Dalgarnoch*, stands a druidical temple. If not lately demolished, two of the circular stones are still standing. I have surveyed them an hundred times, and hope they still remain. It is situated, as all the druidical temples in that vicinity are, within sight of *Tynron Dun*, where tradition says the druidical primate kindled his fire, on the stated festivals in honour of *Belus.* This temple has given name to the farm on which it stands.

July 1806.

LAWS-CAIRN. This cairn is situated about a mile to the north-east of the old castle of Closeburn. It is probably the sepulchral monument of a man named *Law*, or it may have been the place where the chieftains of Closeburn held their courts and administered justice. I think the last most probable.

AUCHIN-CAIRN. This immense cairn is situated about a mile to the eastward of the former. Its name imports the *holy* or *consecrated Cairn*, and clearly points it out, as one of these rude and immense masses, dedicated to *Belus* in the times of druidism. It has afforded materials for building time immemorial, and will still be considered, even in its present diminished state, as a stupendous monument of human exertion.

GABIN MUIR. The last-mentioned cairn stands on this muir. *Gabin* or *Gavin* muir is about six miles in length; and from the one extremity to the other, the vestiges of a Roman road may be traced. How it came to be called Gabin muir is not known. The road across this hill opened a passage for the Romans from the fertile district of Annandale, to that of Nithsdale; and led directly from *Burnswark* to the strong Roman Fort in the neighbourhood of *Drumlanridge*, named *Tibberii Murus*, but now corruptly named *Tibbers Muir.* A road of such importance, and across a rugged and heathy mountain, was likely to be often disputed; and such in fact seems to have been the case, from the great number of sepulchral tumuli which every where present themselves, but particularly towards the summit, where it is likely the conflict would be most obstinate. This scene has often recalled to my mind these beautiful words of Ossian, "Where the gray stones rise among the heath to mark the grave of departed heroes." Perhaps some Roman General may have been slain

slain here, of the name *Gabinius*, and from this the hill may have been called *Gabin Muir*. i. e. *Gabinii Murus*.

CAIRN. This farm lies about a mile to the south of *Auchin-Cairn*, and is so called from a Druidical Cairn on the top of a hill, about a quarter of a mile north of the farm-steading. This farm reaches to *Bal-Auchin Linn*, commonly, but very erroneously, written *Ballachun*. The Linn of *Bal-Auchin*, is little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile distant from the Drudical Cairn aforesaid, and comes next to be treated of.

BAL-AUCHIN, *i. e.* The consecrated residence, or Druid's house.—On which side of the Linn the Druid's house stood, must now be matter of mere conjecture, but from the name it is certain it did stand here; and I will venture to assert, that a more romantic and beautiful spot is not in Scotland.

AULD GIRTH. The farm so named is contiguous to Bal-Auchin Linn, which for half a mile forms the boundary betwixt it and the farm of Cairn before mentioned. *Girth* is a Gælic word, signifying a sanctified circle, and served the same purpose in the times of Druidism, that the *cities* of *Refuge* did under the Mosaic dispensation. The man-slayer who took shelter within this consecrated circle or Girth, was secure against the avenger of blood, and could not be brought thence for any other purpose, but that of being legally tried. These *Girths* were always situated near the Druid's residence, whose presence was necessary to restrain the incensed avenger of blood, and who was, besides, supreme judge in all matters civil, as well as religious. There are several *Girths* in the county of Dumfries, viz. *Apple-Girth*, *Thunder-Girth*, *Girth-Head*, *Auld-Girth*, &c. These Girths are also frequent in the *Hebrides*. From the epithet *Auld* given to this *Girth*, there was probably another *Girth* in the neighbourhood, of more recent date, but tradition is totally silent on this head.

BAR-BURGH. *i. e.* The Defence-Fort. This is an immense mass of stones contiguous to the farm of *Cairn*, and situated on a narrow plain bounded on one side by the *Bar-Hill*, and on the other side by the river *Nith*. This burgh completely guards the entry to the Parish from the south east. This Fort, both from its name, and the unecemented materials of which it has been composed, must be of great antiquity. Tho' now one mass of ruin, an accurate observer may easily discern that this Fort was of a circular form.

DININS. *i. e.* Dun-Inis, or the Inch hill. This is a beautiful little mote, covering about an acre of ground almost insulated by the River Nith, before it was transferred to its present channel, about half-a-mile to the southward. The *Mote* was an indispensible emblem of feudal authority. In the immediate vicinity stands a village named *Gate Side*. Here, the family of Closeburn held their Baron Courts, and thither the clients and the dependents of that family resorted to have their causes determined. This, within these 50 years, was the general place of rendezvous for the parish to put, wrestle, run, leap, &c.

LIFTING STANE. This is the name of a small farm very near the foresaid village. Lifting large stones or heavy weights, was one of the amusements of our ancestors. Near the general rendezvous stood a large stone with an iron handle run into it, for trying the strength of the different competitors. The name of this farm, and its vicinity to the *Mote* and village aforesaid, leave no room to doubt that the Lifting-stane stood here.

AUCHIN-LECK. *i. e.* Sacra Rupes, or the Holy Stone. The other antiquities before mentioned I have repeatedly

peatedly seen, and attentively considered, but never chanced to be on the farm of *Auchinleck*. From the peculiar emphasis of the name I should suppose this *Holy Stone* to be one of the *Rocking Stones* so famous in the annals of Druidism. They were so equally poised as to vibrate at the slightest touch of the finger, but remained immoveable, tho' the whole strength of the body was applied. They were used by the Druids to extort confession from *culprits*; and were successful, when every other artifice failed. The Rocking Stone was the Dernier resort.

KNOCK AN-STANG. *i. e.* The *Stang Hill*. *Riding* the *Stang* is a *Scandinavian* custom of high antiquity, and can be traced as far back as the 9th century. This was the severest punishment which could be inflicted, and always entailed indelible disgrace. The Scandinavians called it the *Nidd Stang*, *i. e.* the *Pole* of *Disgrace*.—Nothing can set the high disgrace of this punishment in a clearer point of view than the following circumstance: An ancient king of England (I do not recollect his name, tho' I recollect the passage most particularly) summoned his barons to attend him in arms against a certain day under the pain of *Nidding*; *i. e.* of *Riding* the *Stang*. *Riding* the *Stang* is a punishment known and sometimes inflicted at the present day. It is not above 15 years since I saw a blacksmith, who had been too intimate with a Taylor's wife, ride the *Stang*. Our ancestors had their *Knock-an Low*, *i. e.* the Hill of Justice—their *Knock-an-Eric*, *i. e.* the Hill of Pleas—their *Withie-Laws* and *Gallow Laws*, *i. e.* the execution hill, &c. they had also their *Druidical Cairns*, and their *Duns* on hills. From the name of this hill, there cannot remain a doubt that it was the hill appropriated for riding the stang. Justice was always administered, and punishment inflicted on an eminence, that it might be attended with all possible publicity.

Critical observations on HOME, *a poem.*

(*Concluded from page 426.*)

IN the *execution* of the work, the author deserves a very singular degree of praise. The measure he has chosen is one of the most accommodating I ever saw. It is not blank verse, and it cannot be called rhyme; it is not prose, and it possesses none of the characteristics of poetry.—That it is intended for poetry, however, may easily be seen from the arrangement of the lines, and the blank spaces which are left at their endings; and to put it beyond a doubt, the author has very properly mentioned in the title page that it is "*a poem.*" Perhaps it might have been better named a *medley in heroics*. If the work is *not unique*, the writer of the present volume has certainly gone beyond every former author in the combination of prose and rhyme, blank verse and nonsense.

In the *rhythm* of his work our author has imitated Pope very successfully. But I would be cautious of giving too much praise on this head. Every one knows that the modern plan of *making poems* is as simple as the manufacture of books related by Gulliver. If the author has not had a book containing a collection of words "with like endings;" he has certainly transcribed the final words of Pope's verses, and filled them up with his own lucubrations. In hinting this I by no means say that the author has no merit in *rhyming*; many may use the words of others in this manner; but few, (as the author himself hints) can use them so "judiciously."

The frequent use of the Alexandrine in this book will no doubt star-

tle many readers; but the author in one of his *notes* very satisfactorily explains the reason for its so frequent occurrence. "My reason," says he, "is, that it adds a pleasing variety when *judiciously employed*, especially in heroic verse. Injudicious imitators employ it without regard to propriety." From this very modest account, we must understand, that it is never employed in the heroics of "Home," without absolute propriety. Indeed, from the manner in which it is used, I begin to suspect that Pope, when he censured its use, did it from inability to perceive its beauty. But I am confident that, had the author of "Home" been contemporary with the writer of the "Dunciad," he would have obtained a place in the latter work not the least conspicuous.

Another striking beauty in the work before us is the frequent use of *monosyllables*. Pope has indeed mentioned something about "ten dull words creeping in one dull line!" but we are led to suppose, that he only called this acknowledged beauty in question for the same reason that he censured the Alexandrine, his inability to marshall so many words into one verse. Later authors have, however, been more successful; and our author in particular uses monosyllables with great effect. In one part of his waking dream, where he supposes himself "acting his young encounters," he observes,

"*Now light of foot, with heart more light, I strain,*
In playful contest o'er the well-known plain."

In describing some of the amusements which render Home agreeable, he thus goes on with a reflection in monosyllables:

"*And think how oft the steps of those I love*
"*Shall trace it, charm'd;—young groves to plant and say,*
"*Their boughs may shade us when my locks are grey.*"

Will any reader of taste deny that this is charming? It is like the pattering of a summer-shower on the foliage of a wood. But a superlative beauty of this kind occurs in the poem. What would Pope have said had he seen *twelve* "dull words creeping in one dull line," an Alexandrine in monosyllables!

"*And hears, or thinks he hears, the soft low tones of love.*"

This is the very quintessence of fine poetry; and such beauties the reader will find teeming in every page.

Personifications, the author observes in one of his *notes*, "hold a most distinguished rank in poetry." He is afraid, however, their frequent occurrence in his work may be blamed. But he may set himself at ease in this respect; for his personifications are equally above praise or blame. One striking beauty I cannot help remarking, and that is, the varied shapes his "poetical creation" assume. In one place we are informed that *Poverty* accompanied with hard labour, can only confer happiness and produce disinterested love; in another we are assured, that "Pale at his touch the cheek of beauty grows," or, as the same sentiment is personified in the well known adage, "when Poverty enters the door, Love flies out at the window." Some would term this *inconsistency*; but I use not such harsh language, nor do I ever wish to see it used. It might lead the author again to personify some of those passions he has slightly touched, or even to represent to himself the ghost of his murdered poem crying for vengeance. I am rather of opinion that it discovers a high degree of ingenuity, when a poet can convince us of one thing in this page, and gives his arguments the "lie direct" in the next.

The series of figures of this kind has such attractive beauties that I cannot

pass

pass it unnoticed. I would willingly transcribe the whole passage; but as the book itself must have a general circulation, and part of it be quickly in the hand of every person (at least every one who purchases snuff, frequents confectioners shops, or uses waste paper) I will content myself with pointing them out. In personifying *Morn*, he makes *her* rise "with her helmet blazing with rubies," and go a-shooting with "*lucid arrows*" against poor *Darkness*, till all "heaven is won by her resistless fire,"—at which dame *Nature* is very glad; but poor mother *Earth* entirely *melts* in praise. This is Morn's adventure. Next comes Noon, and a great many other fine personages; and the day concludes with the "blushing West" preparing a "*fit welcome*" for the Evening Sun. We are instructed here that the *West* is a female point of the compass; that the evening sun is of the contrary sex we conjecture from the analogy of the "man in the moon," but what that *fit welcome* is to which the author alludes, we (being bachelors) can form no idea.

Of his *similes* I would willingly enter into the praise, did not the limits prescribed to the present remarks prevent our indulging in too amplified discussion. One, of a highly appropriate kind we shall only notice. In speaking of Shakespear, he likens him to a "*meteor* flashing through *poetic skies*." I suppose by meteor he means a comet or some of those corruscations which, in our common skies, blaze for a moment, and then disappear for ever. If so, how justly is the comparison with regard to the dramatic bard! but on the full extent of the simile I hazard no opinion as, in any works on astronomy I have perused, I never met with any thing regarding the *poetic skies* to inform us in what part of the heavens they are situated.

Much might be said of the beautiful and sublime passages in the poem now before us; and a great deal might be observed on the inversion of language, climax, antithesis, and all the lesser peculiarities of grammar; but were we to single out every passage of novel or uncommon merit, we would be doing the author a flagrant injury. If the whole book were given as an article in an eighteenpence magazine, who would, whatever be its merit, choose to give the publisher five shillings for it? I shall only mark out one descriptive passage, which I could recommend to the notice of the reader of the poem. It is a description of the rising moon; a planet which, according to our author "sooths, more than sooths us, for departed day." If a *wit* were to remark on the beauties of this passage, he might probably hint at a secret understanding between the author and the moon, as it is known to have a powerful effect on some constitutions. I am far, however, from insinuating such an idea, or if I did, I would do it in a manly and open manner; and if I thought the present power had been inspired by *Luna*, I should have at once declared the author worthy of a place in one of the temples which the devotion of the public keeps up for the votaries of that planet.

From *plagiarism* in the execution of the present work, the author very satisfactorily justifies himself in one of his notes. "Why should a rich man steal," says he, "when his own stores are sufficient to supply his demand?" This is very modest self-praise, and without any circumlocution; but it is sometimes necessary for an author to praise himself; for such is the depravity of human nature, that others are always readier to censure than commend. But, when an author is convinced of the merit of his own performance, it is but fair and honest to express that con-

conviction. Of plagiarism, every reader will acquit the maker of the book on "Home." He has, indeed, sometimes borrowed a sentiment or expression; but there is mighty difference between *borrowing* and *stealing*; but what he has borrowed he has so ingeniously disguised, that the author who first manufactured the expression would not know his own property. For instance, who can say that the following verse of the author,

"*Controul the whirlwind, and chastise the storm,*"

is borrowed from

"*Sits in the whirlwind, and directs the storm.*"

Besides, there are, as the author observes, "certain expressions in poetry which belong to the community;" the republic or commonwealth of letters is a term frequently used; and he who contributes his share of the stock is certainly entitled to a proportion of the profits. The author indeed accuses an ingenious critic of "*stealing every word* of his remarks "from Johnson's Dictionary." Had he used a term less harsh than *stealing*, we should have imagined that he intended this for a compliment to the writer he alludes to. Every reader will so take it. But I defy any one to impute *theft* of this kind to the writer of the present poem; for many of the *words* he uses are not to be found in any dictionary whatever.

One thing in "Home, a poem," I cannot pass unnoticed, and that is the vein of piety which runs through it. In this age of infidelity, it becomes necessary to mark with high approbation any work which may have a tendency to correct and improve the public morals. The author is not, like many writers, absolutely a *heathen*; and though he sometimes mentions the deities of the ancients, yet it would be unfair to conclude from this, that he wished to cherish the belief of their divinity. He touches them with a sparing hand; and Apollo and the muses, I have reason to believe, were never once invoked to assist in the composition of this poem.

It would be flattering the author too much, to suppose that he could perceive the meaning of the foregoing observations. I therefore feel the necessity of telling him in plain English, that there is neither "music, image, sentiment, nor thought," in the whole poem; and that it is a downright imposition on the common sense of the public. I estimate not the merit of a book by the number of pages it contains, but by the merit of the work itself. One page where genius is conspicuous, is of more intrinsic value than a thousand where nonsense is predominant. But of merit of any kind, "Home, a poem," is altogether destitute.

If the author conceived that poetry was his hobby horse, he might have contented himself with ambling home, and amusing his children or dependents, and not have brought his poor animal into the highway, where every passenger must pity the poor condition of the horse, and laugh at the asinine appearance of his rider.

"It is for homely features to keep home." JOHN MILTON.

S. E.

Remarks on a Surprising Phenomenon in the WEST INDIES.

THE mind of man is continually thirsting for knowledge; it endeavours to discover the secrets of nature, and explore the laws that regulate the economy of the universe; it soars beyond the limits of our atmosphere, and contemplates the amazing operations of providence in distant worlds. Every object that attracts the sight excites in it new

ideas;

ideas, and offers new difficulties: part is understood, and part is concealed; nor can the most piercing genius totally remove the veil, or penetrate through the gloomy labyrinth of effects to the original and secret cause. Nature, ever mysterious in her operations, perpetually offers new objects for admiration, and exhibits phænomena, which we too often unsuccessfully attempt to explain. It would be unnecessary to produce instances of this kind; every student in philosophy knows that they may be found in the most common productions of nature. But the following I think very remarkable, and therefore I shall beg leave to lay it before your curious readers.

The weather in Curacoa, an island belonging to the Dutch, in longitude 68° 30′, N. latitude 12° 30′, is prodigiously hot, and would be quite unsupportable, were it not mitigated by a cooling breeze from the north east, which never fails to pay its welcome visit when the sun has reached the western verge of the horizon. But what is really surprising, at least to me, is, that a thermometer held in the hand of a native, or one who has for some years resided on the island, will not rise within two or three degrees so high, as in the hand of a person lately come from Europe.

I must own that I have often laboured to find a satisfactory solution of this problem of nature, if I may be allowed to call it by that name, but have continually been disappointed. The fact is, however, absolutely true, having been often observed. It is well known in Holland, though I have never seen any attempt to explain it. Perhaps some of your ingenious correspondents may remove the difficulty and give a satisfactory explanation of this natural phenomenon, which will be very acceptable, to, Sir.

Your most obedient servant,

Gifford Park, June 1806. *M—.*

Particulars respecting the VOLCANOES *in the* ANDES, *and the Fishes thrown out by them. By M. Von Humboldt.*

THE chain of the Andes, extending more than 2000 leagues, from the Straits of Magellan to the northern shores which border on Asia, contains above fifty volcanoes still active, of which the phenomena are as various as their height and local situation. A small number of the least elevated of these volcanoes throw out running lava. I have seen, at the volcano of Zurullo, in Mexico, a basaltic cone that sprung from the earth the 15th of September 1759, and at present rising 1593⅓ feet above the surrounding plain. The volcanic ridges of Guatimala cast out a prodigious quantity of muriat of ammonia. Those of Popayan and the high plain of Pasto contain either *solfatares*, which exhale sulphureous acid, or little craters filled with boiling water, and disengaging sulphurated hydrogen, which decomposes by contact with the oxygen of the atmosphere. The volcanoes of the kingdom of Quito throw out pumice stone, basaltes, and scorified porphyries; and vomit enormous quantities of water, carburetted argil, and muddy matter, which spreads fertility from eight to ten leagues around. But since the period to which the traditions of the natives ascend, they have never produced great masses of running melted lava. The height of these colossal mountains, being five times greater than that of Vesuvius, and their inland situation are, no doubt, the principal causes of these anomalies. The subterranean noise of Cotopaxi during its great explosions, extends as far as the distance between Vesuvius and Dijon. But notwithstanding this prodigious force, it is known, that if the volcanic fire was at a great depth, the melted lava could neither raise itself to the edge of the crater,

crater, nor pierce the flank of these mountains, which, to the height of 8970 feet, are fortified by high surrounding plains. It appears, therefore natural, that volcanoes so elevated should discharge from their mouth only detached stones, volcanic cinders or ashes, flames, boiling water, and, above all, this carburetted argil impregnated with sulphur, that is called *rapa* in the language of the country.

The mountains of the kingdom of Quito sometimes offer to the naturalist another spectacle less alarming, but not less curious. The great explosions are periodical, and somewhat rare. Cotopaxi, Tungurahua, and Sangay, sometimes do not present one in twenty or thirty years. But during such intervals, even these volcanoes will discharge enormous quantities of argillaceous mud; and, what is more extraordinary, an innumerable quantity of fish. By accident, none of these volcanic inundations took place the year that I passed the Andes of Quito; but the fish vomited from the volcanoes is a phenomenon so common, and so generality known by all the inhabitants of that country, that there cannot remain the least doubt of its authenticity. As there are in these regions several very well informed persons, who have successfully devoted themselves to the physical sciences, I have had an opportunity of procuring exact information respecting these fishes. M. de Larrae, at Quito, well versed in the study of chemistry, who has formed a cabinet of the minerals of his country, has been particularly useful to me in these researches. Examining the archives of several little towns in the neighbourhood of Cotopaxi, in order to extract the epochs of the great earthquakes, that fortunately have been preserved with care, I there found some notes on the fish ejected from the volcanoes. On the estates of the Marquis of Selvalegre the Cotopaxi had thrown a quantity so great, that their putrefaction spread a fetid odour around. In 1691, the almost extinguished volcano of Imbaburu threw out thousands on the fields in the environs of the city of Ibarra. The putrid fevers which commenced at that period were attributed to the miasma which exhaled from these fish, heaped on the surface of the earth, and exposed to the rays of the sun. The last time that Imbaburu ejected fish, was on the 19th of June 1798, when the volcano of Corgneirazo sunk, and thousands of these animals, enveloped in argillaceous mud, were thrown over the crumbling borders.

The Cotopaxi and Tungurahua throw out fish, sometimes by the crater which is at the top of these mountains, sometimes by lateral vents, but constantly at 15,000 or 16,000 feet above the level of the sea: the adjacent plains being 9000 feet high, we may conclude that these animals issue from a point which is 9000 feet higher than the plains on which they are thrown. Some Indians have assured me that the fish thrown out by the volcanoes were sometimes still alive, as they descended along the flank of the mountain: but this fact does not appear to me sufficiently proved: certain it is that among the thousands of dead fish that in a few hours are seen descending from Cotopaxi with great bodies of cold fresh water, there are very few that are so much disfigured that we can believe them to have been exposed to the action of a strong heat. This fact becomes still more striking, when we consider the soft flesh of these animals, and the thick smoke which the volcano exhales during the eruption. It appeared to me of very great importance to descriptive natural history to verify sufficiently the nature of these animals. All the inhabitants agree that they are the same with those which are found

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in the rivulets at the foot of these volcanoes, and called prennadillas: they are even the only species of fish that is discovered at the height of above 7500 toises, in the waters of the kingdom of Quito. M. Lacepede, who has also examined it, advised me to place it in that division of Silurus, which, in the fifth volume of his natural history of fishes, he has described under the name of *pimelodes*.

From the enormous quantity of pimelodes the volcanoes of the kingdom of Quito occasionally discharge, we cannot doubt, that this country contains great subterranean lakes which conceal these, for in the little rivers around there are very few. A part of those rivers may communicate with the subterranean pits; it is also probable that the first pimelodes which have inhabited these pits have mounted there against the current. I have seen fish in the caverns of Derbyshire in England; and near Gailenreath, in Germany, where the fossil heads of bears and lions are found, there are living trouts in the grottoes, which at present are very distant from any rivulet, and greatly elevated above the level of the neighbouring waters. In the province of Quito, the subterraneous roarings that accompany the earthquakes; the masses of rocks that we think we hear crumbling down below the earth we walk on; the immense quantity of water that issues from the earth during the volcanic explosions, and numerous other phenomena, indicate that all the soil of this elevated plain is undermined. But, if it is easy to conceive that vast subterranean basins may be filled, it is more difficult to explain how these animals are attracted by volcanoes that ascend to the height of 9000 feet, and discharged either by their craters or by their lateral vents. Should we suppose that the pimelodes exist in subterranean basins of the same height at which they are seen to issue? How conceive their origin in a position so extraordinary; in the flank of a cone so often heated, and perhaps partly produced by volcanic fire? Whatever may be the source from which they issue, the perfect state in which they are found induces us to believe that those volcanoes, the most elevated and the most active in the world, experience from time to time, convulsive movements, during which the disengagement of caloric appears less considerable than we should suppose it. Earthquakes do not always accompany those phenomena.

The corregidor of the city of Ibarra, Don José Pose Pardo, has communicated to me an interesting observation on the pimelodes. It is known (says he in a letter which I have still preserved,) that the volcano of Imbaburu, at the time of its great eruption on the side next our city, threw out an enormous quantity of prennadillas; it even continues still occasionally to do so, especially after great rains. It is observed, that these fishes actually live in the interior of the mountain, and that the Indians of St Pabla fish for them in a rivulet at the very place whence they issue from the rock. The fishery does not succeed either in the day or in moonlight: a very dark night is therefore necessary, as the prennadillas will not otherwise come out of the volcano, the interior of which is hollow." It appears then that the light is injurious to these subterraneous fishes, which are not accustomed to so strong a stimulus: an observation so much the more curious, that the pimelodes of the same species, which inhabit the brooks in the vicinity of the city of Quito, live exposed to the brightness of the meridian sun.

Journal

Journal of a Tour over-land from INDIA *in* 1785.

(*Continued from page* 338.)

Cochin—Bancout—Bombay—Muscat—Bassora.

COCHIN is situated about two miles up the river on the south bank. There is a bar which they say prevents large ships from entering the river, except at spring tides, and unloaded, but as they studiously prevent any vessels from sounding, it may reasonably be supposed, that the danger is more imaginary than real. In going out, we stood due East, and kept about one third the river's breadth from the north shore. The fort is rather smaller than Fort St George and fortified in the modern manner; the bastions in general having four guns in flank. The ditch is broad, and the cover'd way well palisaded, but without rivetments. There is another narrow ditch round the glacis, of little depth. The gate to the eastward has a large work before it, one face of which is parallel to the river, and mounts about ten pieces of cannon, the other face terminates on the front of a bastion to the west of the gate. Opposite to the center of the face of the fort looking to the rivers, (which consists of only a low thin wall without a ditch) is an island distant about four hundred yards, and covered with trees and houses, so that a battery might easily be constructed, undiscovered. In the inside of the wall is a narrow ditch into which the tide flows thro' a sally port, and by which canoes enter into the town, but it is very narrow. On the west side there is another gate which opens to a low point that runs to the sea. Here, there are no out works, except a pallisade and battery which runs from the glacis to the sea, and seems only intended to prevent an enemy from possessing himself of the point from the land. The Dutch have at present about three hundred Europeans, (or rather a mixture of Europeans and Mulattoes,) and about five companies of Malays and Portugueze in garrison; their artillery seems to be in very bad order.

At Cochin is a large colony of Jews, of all tribes, and of all nations. A few of them wandered here, on their dispersion at the time the temple was destroyed, and some of them intermarrying with the natives, many are now quite black. They still preserve their religion, and all their ancient customs; some of them, however, have entered into our army as Sepoys, and have behaved themselves well, both as privates and officers.

Bancout stands upon a very high hill, on the summit of which is a very extensive, and fertile plain it was built by the famous Nadir Shah: the walls of it are of an immense thickness, but there are no regular works: the situation is beautiful and commanding; but the greatest inconvenience attends its being surrounded by hills, and deep sandy valleys, where neither horse nor even palanquins can be used. The hills on this coast, are much more fertile than those on the coast of Coromandel, producing very fine grass, which when cut at a proper age, makes most excellent hay; Mr Farmer showed us some very fine in stacks that had been managed in the same manner as in England.

The natives never cut it, but occasionally, and in general it stands till wither'd, when, of course, it retains little nourishment.

We arrived at Bombay on the 14th of the evening when we were received in the politest manner by Gov. Boddom. Upon application to him we understood that no company's vessel would sail up the gulf for some time, and that the only chance we had of obtaining a passage soon, was to take one in a merchant ship, which

was

was then under sailing orders for Bassorah; by the interest of Gov. Buddom we immediately procured accommodation on board the Shaw-Allam, and with the prospect of sailing instantly, laid in a complete sea stock. However, to our great disappointment, we soon found, that, for our own peace, it was necessary patiently to wait the time of the Nakuda *, whose motions we found to be very uncertain, and who amused us with the hopes of sailing daily. Patience is a virtue, which one ought to be thoroughly master of, before entering into any transaction with an Asiatic; for of all people in the world, I believe them to be the most dilatory, and the most uncertain in performing their promise.

During our detention at Bombay, we received the greatest politeness and civility from Gov. Buddom, and the gentlemen of the garrison. In the morning of the 13th December, being the day at last fixed for sailing, we embarked on board the Shaw-Allum, Nakuda, Hadgee Inoher.

The translation of our agreement made with the Nakuda, is as follows:—

"This is to certify, that I have "agreed to take on board the Shaw-"Allum, belonging to Sally Chil-"laby, four English captains, and "convey them to Bussorah, where, "by the blessing of God, I will "safely land them; in consideration "for which I have received four hun-"dred rupees †, ready money, as "freight; and hereby engage to "make no farther demands; and for "their use on board, will supply "them with wood and water as they "may require.

Signed and sealed by
Nakudoa Hadgee Inher.

Dated 1st Suffer in the Mohometan year 1201, or 23d of November 1786.

MUSCAT lies in the gulf of Ormus, south latitude, 23°. 22′, and from being an indifferent fishing town, is become a place of considerable trade. Its principal import is sugar, and dried fruits, with which they are supplied from Batavia, and other parts of Arabia and India. The investment of almost every vessel is purchased by government, and transported in caravans, to different inland mercantile towns, where it is disposed of. There are no other merchants of any note in Muscat, nor are there any great manufacturers. The harbour, which is commanded on each side by two small forts, forms a kind of bason, where ships of any size may lye close to the shore. The town is situated in a barren valley, and is surrounded with prodigious mountains of solid rock. There is not a garden in the place of any consequence; the country for several miles inland, being entirely barren; yet there is no scarcity of provisions, as they are plentifully supplied with every thing from the country. While we remained, we found kid, mutton, fish, butter, milk, and vegetables in great abundance.

The governor here never appeared in any kind of pomp, always walking, having only a guard of a few men, armed with match locks and sabres.

The police of this little town would do honour to any kingdom in Europe, so strictly is it adhered to, that were things of the greatest value to be left in the streets, (which is sometimes the case with merchandize), they would be found untouched in the morning. There are guards placed every night in different quarters of the town, whose orders are, that no person be allowed to walk the streets after a certain hour, without lights; if any attempt it, the orders of the sentry are, in case they do not answer, when challenged, and give a sufficient account of themselves,

* Master. † 50 l. sterling.

selves, instantly to fire upon them. No ship whatever is allowed to enter the harbour at night; this precaution is owing to the apprehensions they are under, from the pirates, that swarm in the gulf.

The city of Bussorah, or Balsora, is surrounded by a mud wall with small round towers, which inclose a space of nearly ten miles in circumference, much the largest part of which however, is laid out in corn fields, gardens, &c. It has no ditch, and the wall is in a very ruinous state, without a single gun mounted on it.

This city, once so famous, is now little better than a heap of rubbish, which is not to be wondered at, when it is considered that the plague in 1773, which carried off nearly four-fifths of the inhabitants, was followed by an attack of the Persians in 1775, who got possession of it, after a thirteen months siege, and committed every species of devastation. On the death of the usurper Kereem Cawn in the year 1779, the officer left in the command of this place was among the competitors for the throne, and collecting all his forces, he abandoned Bussorah, in which the grand seignior's authority is now re-established. The government is administered by an officer called the Musalum, appointed by the bashaw of Bagdad, and is by no means an oppressive one, in consequence of which the city begins again to rise from its ruins, and is now said to contain about one hundred and forty thousand inhabitants; I believe this computation to be much too great for the size of the place. I imagine also that the accounts of the former grandeur of the city must be greatly exaggerated, as the mosques (which were not destroyed by the Persians) are of a very mean structure; the streets exceedingly narrow and crooked; and the houses being mostly built of unburned brick and mud, and without windows to the streets, must always have a very mean appearance. The town is remarkably well situated for the conveniency of transporting goods, &c. from one port to another, being intersected by a number of creeks, which might easily be converted into spacious canals.

The English and French have factories here; the French, however, keep only a Dragoman *, and transact very little business. The English factory, exclusive of its use in forwarding intelligence to and from our settlements in India, disposes of a considerable quantity of broad cloths, sent from England, and also of India goods, and is upon such good terms with the government that it has obtained privileges much superior to even the Turks themselves; as an instance of which it will be sufficient to mention that the customs on our own goods are settled from *our own* accounts of sale, once a year, without even being inspected by the officers of the custom house, and amounts only to three per cent. while that imposed on the goods of the natives, &c. is charged at 7½ per cent. exclusive of the loss and delay occasioned by their being obliged to send every thing to the customhouse.

The Turks maintain a fleet here, consisting of three ships, carrying about twenty guns, and a number of Gullivates, which are of great use in preventing the incursions of the Choub Arabs (an independent tribe on the opposite side of the river) who used to be very troublesome.

(To be continued.)

View of the POLITICAL STATE *of* BRITISH INDIA *at the breaking out of the last war. In a letter from the* MARQUIS WELLESLY *to* GENERAL WELLESLY.

From Asiatic Annual Register.

TO every person conversant with the true nature of the British inter-

* Interpreter.

interests and power in India, the north-western frontier of Hindustan must have long appeared to present the most vulnerable point of our extensive empire.

The condition of the power of the Seiks, as well as that of the Mahrattas, of the Rajpoots, and other petty states, offers considerable advantage to an invading enemy from the more remote north-western countries of Asia, or from the banks of the Indus; and it is unnecessary to remark to your Excellency's judgment, experience, and knowledge, that the violence and rapacity of the Afghan tribes, or of the Asiatic nations inhabiting the northern and western countries of Asia, might have pursued objects of invasion in that quarter which might have occasioned considerable embarrassment to the British power in India.

A sense of this danger concurred, with other motives, to induce me to conclude those arrangements with the Nabob Vizier, which terminated in the treaty of Lucknow, and which secured a considerable augmentation of the military, political, and financial resources and power of the British nation on the north-western frontier of Oude.

The result of that happy settlement has certainly afforded a great accession of security against the dangers which menaced the stability of our empire on that side of India.

But the local position of Scindia's territories, the condition and nature of Scindia's military force in Hindustan, and the corrupt and profligate councils of that weak, arrogant, and faithless chief, still constitute a serious danger to the British interests. The territories of Scindia between the Jumna and the Ganges interrupt the line of our defence in that quarter, and some of his principal posts are introduced into the centre of our dominions, while the possessions of Agra, Delhi, and the western and southern banks of the Jumna, enable him to command nearly the whole line of the western frontier.

In the event of any considerable accession to Scindia's power, or in the event of his forming any connection with France, or with any enemy to the British interests, the actual position of his territories and forces in Hindustan would furnish great advantages to him in an attack upon the Company's dominons.

Formidable as the power of Scindia might have become in the event of any accession to his strength, a danger more urgent and more direct in all its consequences, has grown out of the decline of Scindia's local authority in Hindustan, and has recently assumed a more alarming aspect in proportion to the accumulated embarrassments of Scindia's circumstances in the Deccan, and to the general decay of his resources and power.

The regular infantry in the service of Scindia, under the command of European officers, is supported by funds derivable almost exclusively from the territorial possessions of that chief situated between the Jumna, the Ganges, and the mountains of Cumaion.

A considerable portion, if not the whole of this territory, has been assigned to M. Perron, a French officer, who has succeeded M. Deboigne in the chief command of Scindia's regular infantry.

M. Perron has formed this territory into an independent state, of which Scindia's regular infantry may be justly termed the national army. That force is now stated to amount to

The inhabitants of the districts comprehended in M. Perron's Jaghire, consider that officer as their immediate sovereign; while the troops, supported from the revenues

of

of the country, regard M. Perron as the immediate executive authority from which the army is to receive orders, subsistence, and pay. Possessing such means, M. Perron dictates with the authority of a sovereign state of superior rank, and with the vigour of efficient military power, to the petty states occupying the country to the south-ward of the Jumna, and, by the terror of his name and arms, holds in abject submission the Rajpoot states of Jynagur and Jeypour, together with the Ghauts and the state of Gohud, extending his influence even to Bundelkund, and to the country occupied by the Seiks.

Scindia retains no efficient controul over M. Perron, or over his regular troops; various instances must be familiar to your Excellency's knowledge, in which M. Perron has either openly disobeyed or systematically evaded the orders of Scindia, especially in the late crisis of that chief's affairs.

M. Perron has for some time past manifested a systematic disposition to remove all British officers from the command of Scindia's regular infantry, and to introduce French officers under his own immediate patronage.

M. Perron is supposed to have amassed a considerable fortune, and your Excellency is intimately acquainted with his anxious desire to retire to Europe, and to dispose of his actual command, and of his territorial possessions, to some person of the French nation.

To these considerations, it is important to add, that M. Perron is in possession of the person of the unfortunate emperor Shah Aulum, and consequently is master of the nominal authority of that unhappy prince; M. Perron, therefore, may transfer this valuable possession, together with his property of any other description, to any French adventurer or officer who may be enabled to complete such a purchase.

Thus the coincidence of various extraordinary and uncontroulable accidents, the weakness of Scindia's personal character, the rapacity and profligacy of his ministers, who have engaged him in pursuits of aggrandizement, avarice, and ambition, at a distance from Hindustan, in the Deccan, at Poona, and in the southern provinces of the Mahratta empire; the treachery of many of his chiefs, whose interests consist in diverting his attention from the affairs of Hindustan to those of the Deccan, and the recent shock which his power has received from Holkar, have contributed to found an independent French state on the most vulnerable part of the Company's frontier.

Under the influence of a succession of French adventurers, this state must be exposed to every intrigue of the French in India, and even to the ambition and hostile spirit of the French nation; nor could an instrument of destruction, more skilfully adapted to wound the heart of the British empire in India, be presented to the vindictive hands of the Chief Consul of France.

This French state actually holds possession of the person and nominal authority of the Mogul, maintains the most efficient army of regular native infantry, and the most powerful artillery now existing in India, with the exception of the Company's troops, and exercises considerable influence over the neighbouring states, from the banks of the Indus to the confluence of the Jumna and the Ganges.

In the supposition of the most intimate and established connection of amity and alliance between Scindia and the British power, in the event even of Scindia's accession to the treaty of Bassein, and to the general defensive alliance with the Company, the

the Nizam and the Peishwa, it is impossible to suppose that this French state would co-operate with cordiality in support of the British interests; the aid of this state could be least expected in the case which would most urgently demand it, and which would require the most active operation of the principals of the general defensive alliance.

In the event of an attack from France upon the British dominions or power in India, it could not be expected that a French state, erected under the nominal and ostensible auspices of Scindia in Hindustan, would afford any substantial aid to the ally of the British power in a contest against France, even if that ally should be disposed to assist us in such a crisis.

On the other hand, no doubt exists that Scindia would receive the most zealous aid from the same state in any attempt which he might be disposed to make, either for the reduction of the British or for the aggrandizement of the French power in India.

In addition to these remarks, your Excellency is apprized that the vicinity of M. Perron's regular infantry operates as a constant drain upon the population of the Company's provinces, and diminishes the sources of our agriculture, manufacture, commerce, and revenue, as well as of our recruits for the army in that quarter.

In the present crisis, when every circumstance announces the probability of a renewal of the war with France, and urges the necessity of resorting to every practicable measure of precaution and security, the safety of the British dominions requires the reduction of M. Perron's military resources and power, independently of any question which might exist between Scindia and the British government.

In a state of profound peace, and even of alliance with Scindia, the necessity of providing for our own security would justify a formal demand for the removal of a danger so imminent from the frontier of our dominions. The refusal of Scindia to comply with such a demand would afford a just ground of war against that chief; and any true or false plea of inability on the part of Scindia to controul the movements or to reduce the power of this French state, would authorise and require the British government to assume the protection of its own territories, and to remove, with its own hand, the proximate cause of insecurity and alarm. Your Excellency will therefore be pleased to understand, that the most desirable object in prosecuting hostilities against Scindia on the north western frontier of Hindustan, appears to me to be, the entire reduction of M. Perron's regular corps. This operation necessarily includes the capture or destruction of all his artillery and military stores, and especially of all arms of European construction.

Connected with this object, and with every principle of security bearing relation to it, is the occupation of the whole tract of country forming the Doab, between the Jumna and Ganges to the mountains of Cumaon, and similar considerations will require the occupation of Delhi and Agra, and of a chain of posts on the western and southern banks of the Jumna, from the mountains of Cumaon, to Bundelkund, sufficient to secure to the British power the free navigation of the Jumna, and the possession of both banks of that river. It is not my desire to extend to actual possessions of the Company beyond the line of the Jumna, including Agra and Delhi, with a continued chain of posts to the westward of the Jumna, for the purpose already described.

Within the described line my wish

and

and intention is to establish the system of the Company's government in all its branches; but whatever connections may be formed beyond that line to the westward and southward of the Jumna must be regulated on the principle of defensive alliance or tributary dependence, in such a manner as shall form between the actual possessions of the Company and the Mahrattas, a barrier of petty states exercising the internal government of their respective dominions in alliance with the Company, and under the protection of our power.

In drawing this line, I am aware of the position of the Jaghires of Sumroo's Begum, situated between the Jumna and the Ganges. For this special case I have accordingly provided in my instructions to Mr Mercer. It is certainly necessary that the Jaghires of Sumroo's Begum should ultimately be brought under the immediate government of the Company.

It is highly important to secure the possession of the person and nominal authority of the Mogul against the designs of France. The Mogul has never been an important or dangerous instrument in the hands of the Mahrattas, but might become a powerful aid to the cause of France in India, under the direction of French agents.

The person and authority of that unhappy monarch have been treated by the Mahrattas, and by M. Perron, with the most barbarous indignity and violence; and it would contribute to the reputation of the British name to afford an honourable and tranquil asylum to the fallen dignity and declining age of the King of Delhi. It would also be necessary to extend our protection to his Majesty's Heir Apparent, and to any of the royal family who might otherwise fall into the hands of France.

The reduction of M. Perron's force would afford us the means of forming alliances with all the inferior states beyond the Jumna, for the purpose of enabling us, in the first instance, to prosecute the war with the greatest advantage; and finally, by forming a barrier composed of these states, to exclude Scindia and the Mahrattas altogether from the northern districts of Hindustan.

It is extremely desirable that Bundelkund should be ultimately placed under the immediate authority of the British government; such an arrangement would afford great additional security to the rich province and city of Benares, and would effectually check whatever power might remain to the Rajah of Berar, or to any other Mahratta chief in that quarter.

Reviewing these statements, your Excellency will observe, that the most prosperous issue of a war against Scindia and the Rajah of Berar on the north-western frontier of Hindustan, would, in my judgment, comprize,—

First, The destruction of the French state now formed on the banks of the Jumna, together with all its military resources.

Secondly, The extension of the Company's frontier to the Jumna, with the possession of Agra, Delhi, and a sufficient chain of posts on the western and southern banks of the Jumna.

Thirdly, The possession of the nominal authority of the Mogul.

Fourthly, the establishment of an efficient system of alliance with all the petty states to the southward and westward of the Jumna, from Jynegur to Bundelkund.

Fifthly, The annexation of Bundelkund to the Company's dominions.

The result of such an arrangement would destroy the influence of the French

French and of the Mahrattas in the northern districts of Hindustan, and would enable us to commence the foundation of such an intercourse with the Seiks, and with the tribes inhabiting the Punjab and the banks of the Attock, as might furnish sufficient means of frustrating any attempt of an invading enemy from the western side of the Indies.

Anecdotes of the late NAWAB *of* OUDE.

From the same.

Lucknow, March 1. 1795.

IN this letter I will give you an historical sketch of the present Nawab of Oude, called Asuf-ud-Dowlah. He is the eldest son of the famous, or rather infamous, Shujah ud Dowlah, the former Nawab of Oude, who was conquered by the arms of the British East India Company, directed by the invincible Clive. The founder of the family that reigns at present in Oude, was Sadut Khan, a Persian soldier, who came to Delhi to seek his fortune, and who raised himself to rank, riches, and power, by his sword and his policy. Shujah-ud-Dowlah was the son of Sufdur Jung, who was married to this Sadut Khan's daughter, and I believe was of the family of Sadut Khan. Shujah-ud-Dowlah died in 1775, leaving the character of a bold, cruel, enterprising, and rapacious prince. Asuf-ud-Dowlah, his son, succeeded to the government, by the assistance of the East India Company; he is mild in manners, generous to extravagance, affably polite, and engaging in his conduct; but he has no great mental powers, though his heart is good, considering the education he has received, which instilled the most despotic ideas; he is fond of lavishing his treasures on gardens, palaces, horses, elephants, and above all, on fine European guns, lustres, mirrors, and all sorts of European manufactures, more especially English; from a two-penny deal board painting of ducks and drakes, to the elegant paintings of a Lorraine or a Zophani, and from a little dirty paper lantern, to mirrors and lustres which cost 2 or 3000l. each.—Every year he expends about 200,000l. in English goods of all sorts. He has above 100 gardens, 20 palaces, 1,200 elephants, 3000 fine saddle horses, 1500 elegant double-barrel guns, 1700 superb lustres, and 30,000 shades of various kinds and colours! Some hundreds of large mirrors, and clocks, and girandoles: he lately bought four mirrors, which were the largest that had ever been made in Europe, of course in the world; they were ordered expressly for him, and were made up in London, where they cost 8000l. they were 12 feet long and 6 feet broad within the frame, of single sheets of glass in elegant gilt frames; he bought them and sent them to his repository, where they will repose in peace and unnoticed, until the time of the religious feast called the Mohurrum, when they will be displayed with the rest of his mirrors, lustres, and girandoles, &c. in the grand hall of a grand religious edifice, called the Emambarra, which cost a million sterling in building, and which is the largest building in Lucknow. Some of his clocks are curious; richly set with precious stones, which play tunes every hour, and having figures in them in continual movement; a pair of these clocks cost him 30,000l. His museum is curious, rich, and ridiculously displayed; you see a wooden cuckoo clock, which perhaps cost a crown, along side of a rich superb clock which cost perhaps the price of a diadem; an elegant landscape of Lorraine beside a deal board painting of ducks and drakes; a superb lustre of 40 or 50 lights, which cost perhaps 4 or 5000l. hung up near a paper

paper lantern of two pence. Asuf ud-Dowlah is absurdly extravagant and ridiculously curious; he has no taste and less judgement. I have seen him more amused with a titotum than with electrical experiments; but he is nevertheless extremely solicitous to possess all that is elegant and rare; he has every instrument and every machine, of every art and science, but he knows none. His Haram is grand, and contains above 500 of the greatest beauties of Hindustan, who are immured in high walls, never to leave it except on their biers. He has large carriages drawn by one or two elephants, in which he may give a dinner to 10 or 12 persons at their ease; he has an immense number of domestic servants, and a very large army, and he is always at peace with his neighbours; moreover he is fully protected from hostile invasions by the Company's subsidiary forces, for which he pays 500,000l. per annum. Such is old Asuf ud-Dowlah, as he is generally called, though he is now only 47; a curious compound of extravagance, avarice, candour, cunning, lenity, cruelty, childishness, affability, brutish sensuality, good humour, vanity, and imbecillity: in his public appearance and conduct he is admirably agreeable. In short, he has some qualities to praise, some to detest, and many to laugh at: he has many adopted children, but none of his own; he was married when young to one of the finest women in India, of high birth and high character: but for these 16 years he has not seen her; and report says he has never fulfilled the duties of a husband. Asuf-ud-Dowlah allows me 1800l. a year, and nothing to do but to enjoy his frequent entertainments of shooting, hunting, dancing, cockfighting, and dinners: he is very affable, polite, and friendly to me: he was once fond of drinking European liquors to excess, especially claret and cherry brandy, but he has lately foresworn it, and now intoxicates himself with large quantities of opium, and a green inebriating leaf called Subzee, which is pounded, diluted in water and sugar, and drank; he is very fond of the English and English manners; he eats at table with them without the silly superstitious repugnance of other Mahomedans, and he relishes a good dish of tea and hot rolls.—Once he was at table, and a roasted pig by mistake was placed before him; he smiled and said, though I am forbid to eat that animal, I am not forbid to look at it. His revenues amount to about three millions sterling, and he is generally in debt. He never troubles his head about the government of his country, which is generally entrusted to rapacious ministers; all he looks to is, that there be money sufficient for his private expences. His jewels amount to about eight millions sterling; I saw the whole the day before the marriage of his eldest son Vazeer Allee; he had them collected from all parts, from his own garderobe, his women, &c. they were accumulated since the time of his grandfather Sufdur Jung to his own; I never saw such a precious sight, the good-humoured Nawab was in the midst of them handling them as a child does its baubles.—Yours, &c.

Scottish Review.

The Poetical Works of Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount, Lyon King at Arms, under James V. A new edition, corrected and enlarged: With a life of the Author; Prefatory Dissertations; and an appropriate Glossary. By George Chalmers, F. R. S. S. A. 3 vols.

3 vols. Crown 8vo. 1l. 16s. Constable and Co. Edinburgh; Longman and Co. London.

NOTHING can be more remarkable than the revolutions of taste at different, and those not very distant periods. Perhaps not one in fifty of our readers has ever perused a poem of Sir David Lindsay: many, it is probable, till this edition was announced, may not have heard of his name. Yet the time has been when these poems were read by every man, woman, and child, throughout Scotland; when they formed the task of the schoolboy, and the pleasure of the man in advanced years; when they were read by the grave for edification, by the gay for amusement. While only twelve editions of Chaucer were printed in 127 years, of Lindsay there were printed fourteen in less than half that time. Works so generally received must needs have been well suited to the genius of the time. They must exhibit a correct view of what were the tastes, and what the manners of our ancestors in the days of Sir David Lindsay. As therefore a laudable curiosity has lately arisen on these subjects, a new edition of his poems became extremely desireable, and Mr Chalmers was looked to as the person, of all others, who was best qualified for rendering such a service to the public. Apprehensions were however entertained, that amid the great undertakings in which that gentleman was engaged, he might have been unwilling to employ his talents in editing the works of another. Fortunately, however, in the course of those important enquiries into the Scottish language, and Scottish history, of which the public is soon to reap the benefit, Mr Chalmers had been led to pay particular attention to the writings of Lindsay, and to every thing relating to the period in which he wrote; and he found that this undertaking would afford him an opportunity of illustrating some of the curious speculations which he had formed upon these subjects. To these circumstances we are indebted for this valuable edition of our ancient Scotish poet.

Mr Chalmers begins by gleaning, with his usual industry, all that has been handed down by tradition concerning the biography of our bard, which is not only scanty in itself, but darkened by ignorant and careless biographers, on whom our author fails not to bestow due castigation. The following extract comprises all that can be made out of his birth, parentage, and education.

The progenitors of Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount were undoubtedly descended from the family of Lord Lyndsay of Byres, in Hadingtonshire. The first cadet was probably William Lyndsay, who, being the second son, obtained Garmylton, in that county, for his appanage. William left a son David, who appears to have acquired the Mount, in Fifeshire, from Pitblado of that ilk; as we know from the public archives.

David Lyndsay, the poet, was probably born about the year 1490, though I know not by what mother. He received his earliest education, as we may easily suppose, at the neighbouring school of Coupar. After receiving at this seminary such instruction as it could then supply, our young lion was sent to the university of St. Andrew's, in 1505, the year of Knox's birth*. He lost

* Mackenzie says, "that our poet "had his education at the university of "St. Andrew's." The late biographer of Lyndsay professes his ignorance how Mackenzie knew where the poet was educated. But it is more easy to cavil, than to enquire. Sir Robert Sibbald was, perhaps, the first, who said, in his history of Fife, 1712, that Sir David was one of the learned men who were educated at St. Andrew's. Some years ago, I requested the late Mr professor

lost his father in 1507 †. From the defect of the registers, it cannot now be ascertained, who were the actual masters of Lyndsay, at this university; but, it is certain, that the reverend David Spens, the parson of Comech, which is now the parish of Kemback, was annually chosen rector of this university, from the year 1504 to 1509, being the whole period of Lyndsay's studies; and to him young Lyndsay made his *sponsio*, or solemn promise of obedience, and attachment to his *alma mater* ‡. He left the university in 1509, probably, when he was nineteen. At this age, Mackenzie sent the object of his admiration to travel over all Europe; as it was the fashion, in his own time, to send boys abroad, to learn the vices of every other country, before they knew the virtues of their own. P. 2.

About the age of 30, Lyndsay was introduced into the service of King James V., then a minor. He did not, however, occupy the dignified situation to which his talents would seem to entitle him. The care of instructing the young Monarch was entrusted to Gawin Douglas, a learned ecclesiastic; while Lyndsay's duties, according to his own account, consisted in carrying him about on his back, or "stridlingis" on his neck; in happing him well in the night-time; in playing tunes to him on the lute,

> And ay quhen thou come from the scule,
> Then I behuffit to play the fule.

So that the occupations of the future lion king seem to have borne a very close resemblance to those of Archy Armstrong, whom we had lately occasion to introduce to the notice of our readers. However, he appears to have rendered himself in this capacity extremely agreeable to his royal pupil. On James's premature advancement to the throne, indeed, he was separated, by those who had usurped the chief authority, from his amusing favourite; but he settled a pension upon him, and took care that it should always be regularly paid. On the King's emancipation, four years after, from the tyranny of the nobles, Lyndsay, mindful that *in the court men gat nothing without opportune asking*, produced his Dreme, and his Complaynt, in which he reminds the King of his services and his sufferings. The lamentation was not made in vain; for in the subsequent year, at the age of forty, he was inaugurated Lion King at Arms, and incidentally became a knight. The origin of this office is involved in much obscurity; the first authentic information which Mr C. has discovered of it, was at the coronation of Robert II. in 1371. His employment in it led him not only to regulate the ceremo-

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fessor Baron to search the registers of that university, for some information about Lyndsay: and he informed me, that, "in 1508, it appeared David "Lyndsay is in the list of Incorporati, "who, as students of three years standing, had a right to vote." By coupling the tradition with the register, we obtain sufficient evidence of the truth. We thus also perceive, that Lyndsay must have entered the university in 1505: and, if he were eighteen in 1508, when he voted as one of the Incorporati, he must have been born in 1490.

† Among the Earl of Wemyss's Title Deeds, there is a charter by Patrick Lord Lyndsay to David Lyndsay, the son and heir to *umquhile* (the late) David Lyndsay of the Mount, of Garmylton-Alexander, dated the 15th of October, 1507. This was followed by an instrument of sasine, dated the 6th of April, 1508. In this manner, did our David Lyndsay make up his title to his estate of Garmylton, after his father's death, as the Scottish lawyers say.

‡ I owe this information, from the university register, to the obliging search of the reverend Dr George Hill, the principal of St. Mary's college. While Lyndsay studied at St. Andrew's, there existed only the old college of St. Salvadores. St. Leonard's college was founded in 1512; and St. Mary's college was established in 1552.—Sibbald's Fife, 135.

nies at home, but also to accompany the most distinguished foreign embassies. He was first sent to Antwerp, for the purpose of renewing the treaty of commerce with the Netherlands. He went afterwards to the Emperor, in order to demand in marriage some of the Princesses of his house. They were well received by that Monarch, and returned with pictures of all his nieces, that James might make his choice between them. But he, either not captivated with their beauty, or preferring the alliance of France, determined upon going thither in person, and choosing his Queen. He sent Lyndsay, however, some time before to conciliate the French court to this proposal, and that they might be making up an assortment of Princesses to select from. He chose Magdalene of France. The ceremonies attending her marriage and first arrival in Scotland gave full employment to the heraldic powers of our Lion King, and these were soon afterward called forth on a more melancholy occasion by the Queen's death, which happened forty days after her landing. James lost no time in procuring another wife from France; but Sir David was not sent abroad on this occasion, though he acted a conspicuous part in the ceremonial of her reception. Sir David went also embassies to England and Denmark. He continued in favour during the whole reign of James V., and, in October 1542, obtained an increase of salary. There was settled on him, "during *all the days of his life*, two chalders of oats, for horse corn, out of the King's lands of Dynmure, in Fyfe."

James V. died in 1542, after which, we do not find Lyndsay's name so often mentioned, nor does he appear to have enjoyed the same favour at court. This indeed is not to be wondered at: for the reformation began about this time, of which he was a zealous supporter. He had already sown the seeds of it, by his perpetual invectives against the dissolute lives of friars and nuns, and against the abuses that had crept into the church. And it is remarkable, that his play, in which he enlarges greatly on these subjects, was acted at court with universal applause: so much did amusement prevail over policy. Our poet does not appear to have ever been present at the meetings of the reformers, when they began to defy the established power; not probably out of fear, for he put his name to his books, even when they were most obnoxious; nor does he seem to have ever suffered any punishment, except that of a short banishment from court, to which he was soon after recalled, when his services were wanted. We cannot help thinking our author too severe in his animadversions on this part of Lyndsay's conduct. No doubt, it proceeds from his zeal for order and good government; yet even the best things may be carried too far; and considering how much the church stood in need of reformation, we cannot but honour the memory of those who brought it about, at their own imminent danger, notwithstanding any partial violence into which they may have been hurried.

The greatest obscurity rests upon the period of our poet's death.

Whether he were alive, on the 3d of December 1557, when the congregation took a formal shape, by the signature of a bond of association, is uncertain. I believe, that he died, about that time; though there are some, who say that he lived till 1567. With all his celebrity, our poet and reformer died obscurely. Nor is there any tradition when, or where he was buried; though a very intelligent husbandman, of the age of eighty-three, who farmed the Mount for forty years, says, he has always heard, "that Sir David was a "great poet and preacher, a warrior "and

"and scholar: and that he was killed, "either at Flodden-field (1513.) or "Pinkie (1548.) or in some other bat-"tle with the English." Such is tradition! We know, however, that Sir David was alive in 1555; and that a man of his years, and character, must have died quietly in his bed. He must of course have been inhumed among his fathers, in the family vault, within the church of Ceres. Yet, as I am assured by my active and intelligent friend the reverend J. Macdonald, who made enquiries on the spot, "the fami-"ly vault, at Ceres, has not a single "inscription, nor is there any legible "tombstone, in this churchyard, older "than 1660." Such is the fate of sublunary things! The dwelling of Sir David is down; and his family is mingled with the undistinguishable mass.

P. 42.

Besides the life of the author, Mr Chalmers gives also, 1. The chronology of his poems, 2. An account of their successive editions, 3. An enquiry who were the licensers of the press, while his works were successively printed, 4. What were the writings of Lyndsay, 5. An historical view of his character as a writer, 6. Of the epochs of the different people who successively settled in Scotland, 7. A philological view of the Teutonic language of Scotland, from the demise of Malcolm Canmore to the age of Lyndsay, 8. An examination of the language of Lyndsay. We would strongly recommend the perusal of all these to the curious reader, tho' they abound with such a variety of facts and discussions as makes it impossible to attempt any analysis of them. We cannot forbear, however, to present our readers with the following view of the different people who have settled in Scotland; which contains the result of twelve years investigation, and the outline of what will be illustrated at greater length in Mr C.'s "Caledonia."

1. It is demonstrable, as a moral certainty, that South and North Britain were originally settled by the same Gaulish tribes. The descendants of the original colonists continued to speak the Cambro-British tongue till the abdication of the Roman government in Britain: and, in topographical language, the people of Edinburgh, unconscious of the fact, speak the aboriginal British to this day. The descendants of the first colonists acquired the name of Picts, during the fourth century; enjoyed this name, at the epoch of their conquest in 843, and have even transmitted their name to the present times, though their language was early merged in a cognate tongue. 2. The middle of the fifth century may be assigned, as the epoch of the settlement of the Anglo-Saxon people on the Tweed, and the Forth. The descendants of those settlers gradually overspread the country, which, from them, acquired the name of Lothian; and which extended from the Tweed to the Avon, and from the hills to the Forth, while proper Scotland, lying northward of the Frith, was inhabited by the Scoto-Irish conquerors of the Cambro-British Picts. The Saxon language continued to be spoken, in Lothian, from that epoch to this day, intermixed, however, with cognate Danish, from the mouths of the Danish people, who settled among the Anglo-Saxons, during the ninth and tenth centuries. 3. The commencement of the sixth century is the epoch of the arrival of the Irish settlers in Cantyre; and they overran Argyle, and the ample extent of Western-Scotland, from the Clyde to Cape Wrath; imposing every where new names on places, in their own language, which was cognate with the original Cambro-British. 4. A new colony of Irish arrived in Galloway, towards the end of the eighth century, who overspreading the whole country to the Nith, and Clyde, every where imposed new names on places, in their own descriptive speech. 5. The year 843 is the epoch of the conquest of the Picts, by the Scots, a congenial people, who overspread the whole country, during the effluxion of two centuries, even up to the Tweed, if we may determine from the Gallic names, which may be even now traced along the Tweed, and the Merse. 6. Some of the descendants of the aboriginal Britons

tons remained, as a distinct people, in Strathclyde, and Peebles-shire, even to the twelfth century. 7. At the demise of Malcolm Ceanmore, in 1093, the common language of Scotland, with the exception of Lothian, and a corner of Cathness, was Gaelic, or Scoto-Irish, which was spoken by the descendants of those Irish emigrants, who settled in Ceantyre, at the beginning of the sixth, and Galloway, at the end of the eighth, centuries. 8. The colonization of proper Scotland, by the Anglo-Saxons, and other people of a Gothic race, who mingled with them, began at the commencement of the twelfth century, and has not yet been quite completed.

P. 115.

The following passage throws light on a remarkable difference between the Scotish and English languages.

One of the most remarkable varieties, in the orthography of the Old English, and Scotish writers, was the different use of the *o* and *a*. This appears in very ancient writers of the vulgar tongue. Many Saxon words, in Lye's Dictionary, are indifferently written with an *a*, and an *o*, according as the manuscripts, from which they were taken, were composed, in the southern, or in the northern dialect; as *hand*, or *hond*; *hangen*, or *hongen*; *land*, or *lond*; *lang*, or *long*. Thus, the *o* prevailed, in the South, while the *a* was used, in the North: and hence, the *o* is more frequent, in the writings of R. of Glo'ster, Wiclif, and Chaucer, while the *a* is more used in R. of Brune, and Minot. Even Chaucer writes many words with the *a*, in the pure Saxon form, as the same form continued to be used by Lyndsay, and other Scotish writers of his age, and by those, who wrote in the dialect of the North of England, even to the present day. On the other hand, Chaucer writes several words with *o*, where the Scotish speech, as well as the modern English, have retained the *a*, as in *hong*, *hond*, *lond*, *sond*, for hang, hand, land, sand. As the English of the South gradually substitute *o*, for *a*, in a great many words, this formed the chief point of difference, between the English, and Scottish languages, in Lyndsay's age. While the English writers of the South were departing from the Saxon form of the words, the English people of the North, with the Scotish, retained them unchanged; and most of the dialects, both of the north of England, and of Scotland, continued to use the Saxon words, in their original forms. P. 151.

We shall now proceed to give some account of Lyndsay's poems, which are, 1. The *Dreme*. This was the first of his productions. It was composed, as we had occasion to observe, immediately after the king, by humbling the nobles, had established himself in secure possession of the supreme power; and Lyndsay's object seems to have been to remind his Sovereign Lord of the services he had formerly rendered him at a very early period of life. He begins by enumerating them,

Quhen thou wes young, I bure the in myne arme,
Full tenderlye, till thow begouth to gang:
And in thy bed, oft happit the full warme,
With lute in hand, syne, softlye to the sang:
Sumtyme, in dansing, feirelie, I flang:
And sumtyme, playand farsis, on the flure,
And sumtyme, on myne office takand cure:
And sumtyme, lyke ane fiend, transfigurate,
And sumtyme, lyke the grislie gaist of Gy,
In divers formis, oftymes disfigurate,
And sumtyme, disagysit full plesandlye,
So, sen thy birth, I have continuallye,
Bene occupyit, and ay to thy plesour,
And sumtyme, Sewar, Coppar, and Carvour;
Thy purs maister, and secreit thesaurare,
Thy ischar, ay sen thy nativitie,
And of thy chalmer chief cubiculare,
Quhilk, to this hour, hes keipit me lawtie.
Loving be to the blessit trinitie!
That sic ane wrechit worme hes maid so habill,
Till sic ane prince to be so agreabill.

P. 186.

He

He then describes himself as falling asleep, and, in his dream, being accosted by a fair lady, called Dame Remembrance, who desires him to get up, and "gang anone" with her.

So, warwe baith, in twinklyng of ane ee,
Doun throw the erth, in middis of the center,
Or ever I wist, into the lawest hell;
And to that cairfull cove, quhen we did enter,
Yowling, and yowling, we hard, with ane yell,
In midis of fyre, mair furious, and fell,
Ane infinite mony cairfull creature,
Blaspheming God, and wariand nature:
Thare sawe we divers paipis, and empreouris,
Quhilk recover, mony cairfull kingis;
Thare, sawe we mony wrangous conquerouris,
Withouttin richt, reiffaris of utheris ringis;
The men of kirk lay bundin into bingis;
Thare, sawe we mony cairfull cardinall,
And archebischopis, in thair pontificall;

Proude, and perverst prelatis, out of nummer,
Pryouris, Abbattis, and fals, flatterand freiris;
To speciffe thame all, it wer ane cummer;
Regulare channonis, chuile monkis, and chartexeiris,
Curious clerkis, and preistis seculeiris;
Thare was sum part of ilk religioun,
In haly kirk, quhilk did abusioun.
P. 195.

After having enlarged for some time on the clergy, he enumerates the other descriptions of persons who were found there. Kings, Nobles, Ladies, (whom he treats of very amply) and in fine men of all ranks and professions. The poet is then conducted through the planets, whom he considers partly as heavenly bodies, and partly as heathen gods. At last, he mounts to the firmament itself, of which he gives an elaborate though not very poetical description; but we must observe, that though the ancient Apostles and Martyrs have places of high honour, there is no mention of any order of churchmen subsisting in his own time. Having thus seen all the other parts of the universe, he at last expresses a wish to be favoured with a view of the earth, in which, his courteous guide readily gratifies him. Our poet then makes a copious display of his geographical knowledge, in enumerating all the different regions of the globe; though he has strangely enough confounded the ancient and modern divisions. Thus,

And was in four devydit Italye,
Tuscane, Hethruria, Naplis, and Champanye. P. 226.

And France, we sawe devydit into thre,
Belgica, Celtica, and Aquitane;
And *subdevydit*, in Flanderis, Picardie,
Normandie, Gasconye, Burgunye, and Britane, P. ib.

Cyper, *Candie*, Corsica, Sardane, and *Crete*, P. 227.

After a short description of Paradise, the poet then proceeds to Scotland, And here, says he,

I did prepone, ane lytill questioun,
Beseikand hir, the same for till declare,
Quhat is the cause our boundis bene sa bare?
Quod I, or quhat dois move our miserie,
Or quhareof dois proceid our povertie?

For throw the support of your hie prudence,
Of Scotland, I persave the properteis:
And als considderis, be experience,
Of this cuntrie the greit commoditeis:
First, the aboundance of fischis, in our seis,
And fructuall montanis, for our bestiall,
And for our cornis, mony lusty vaill.

The riche riveris, plesand and proffitabill,
The lustie lochis, with fische of sindry kyndis,
Huntyng, halkyng, for nobillis convenabill,
Forrestis full of da, ra, (doe, roe) hartis, and hyndis,

The

The fresche fontanis, quhose hailsum cristal strandis,
Refreschis so the fair flureist grene meidis,
So, lak we na thing, that to nature needis:

Of everilk mettell, we have the riche mynis,
Baith gold, silver, and stanis precious:
Howbeit we want the spycis, and the wynis,
Or uther strange fructis delicious,
We have als gude, and mair needfull for us,
Meit, drink, fyre, claithis, thare micht be gart abound
Quhilkis ellis is nocht in all the mapamound.

Mair fairer pepill, nor of greiter ingyne,
Nor of mair strenth, gret deidis till indure;
Quharefore, I pray yow, that ye wald detyne,
The principall cause, that we ar so pure. P. 232.

It is answered, that all this happens through want of justice, policy, and peace. The question then comes, Why are these things more wanting in Scotland than in other countries? This gives an excellent opening for throwing abuse upon the nobles and clergy, who are represented as the cause of all this mischief. Ihone the Commonwealth makes his appearance, and declares his grievances.

Into the south, I was, allace! neir slane,
Over all that land I culde find na releif,
Almaist betuix the Mers, and Lochmabane,
I culde nocht knaw, ane leill man be ane thief,
Till schaw thair reif, thift, murthour, and mischief,
And viciousnes, it wald infect the air,
And als langsum, to me, for till declair,
P. 239.
I have socht throw all the spirituall stait,
Quhilk tuke na compt, for to heir me complane:
Thair officiaris, thay held me at disdane,
For symonie, he rewlis all that rout,
And covetice, that carle, gart bar me out.
Pryde hes chaist far from thame humilitie.
Devotioun is fled unto the freiris,
Sensual plesour hes baneist chaistitie,
Lordis of religioun thay go lyke seculeiris,
Takyng mair compt, in telling thair deneiris,
Nor thay do of thair constitutioun;
Thus ar thay blyndit be ambitioun.

Our gentill men ar all degenerate.
Liberalitie, and lawtie, baith ar lost,
And cowardice, with lordis, is laureate,
And knichtlye curage changeit in brag, and boist,
The civill weir misgydis everilk oist;
Thare is nocht ellis bot ilk man for him self,
That garris me ga thus baneist lyke ane elf. P. 241.

The poem concludes with some very judicious exhortations to the King, to do justice, take good counsel, and set an example to his people.

To be continued.

Journal of the Transactions in Scotland during the contest between the adherents of Queen Mary and those of her Son, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573. By Richard Bannatyne, Secretary to John Knox. Edited by John Graham Dalyell, Esqr. Advocate, large 8vo. 15s. Constable and Co.

IN a preface to this volume, Mr Dalyell gives some notices of the manuscript, from which it is printed, He observes,

Two things, the most important, in my opinion, respecting *Bannatyne's Journal*, can admit of little dispute: First, that it is an original work; and, Secondly, that it has been written during the identical period to which it relates; that the events recorded have frequently been engrossed on the very day when they occurred.

Little is known of the author; so little, that it is unworthy of repetition here: for I cannot descend to trifling anecdote,

anecdote, a mode of conveying what is considered information, too prevalent at this day. In the course of the work it appears, that he was secretary to the famous reformer John Knox; and most probably, through his influence, obtained much of the intelligence, to which we can hardly suppose he could otherwise have had access. In particular, it is not likely, that some of the following state-papers, which are wonderfully correct, had that degree of publicity, which would have enabled him to ascertain their contents, without resorting to the authority of the prevailing government.

Pref. p. 1.

Great use appears to have been made of it in some of the old histories; in particular by Calderwood and Spottiswoode, who have both copied it with the utmost exactness. Even the historian of *King James the Sext*, who preceded these two, has, in some passages, a coincidence of narrative, which renders it probable that he has seen the journal. The only person however who quotes it for authority is Goodall, about half a century ago; and no historian since his time seems to have had any knowledge of it. Mr D. has some suspicion, that Goodall, who held for some time the office of librarian to the Advocates library, kept it studiously out of sight on account of its hostility to his own opinion respecting Queen Mary. Certain it is, that it is not entered in any catalogue of that library, and it was found by Mr D. while examining all the manuscripts which that library contained, among some papers quite unconnected with the subject.

The Editor has now presented it to the public, in the hope that it may be of use to the compiler of history, by illustrating some disputed points in the Scottish annals. But for our parts, we are disposed to give it a more extensive use, and to consider it as interesting to the general reader. In a regular history, such as that of Robertson, the whole narrative is necessarily thrown into one common mould, and the dignity of history does not admit of those minute details which are necessary for illustrating a variety of very interesting particulars. The man who wishes to view the living manners, the mode of thinking and acting among the mass of the people, must turn to contemporary writings; and nothing can answer his purpose better than such a journal as this, written on the spot, and in a manner the most varied and miscellaneous. It may be considered as a newspaper upwards of two hundred years old; for it contains not merely a register of public transactions, but the most trifling occurrences of the day, familiar letters, scraps of sermons, dying confessions, burning of witches, &c. &c. The whole exhibits a striking picture of that turbulent state of society which was produced by the overgrown power of the nobles, the minority of the king, and the civil dissensions. Murder, robbery, and way-laying, are quite common incidents, with which half the volume is filled.

One striking circumstance is the great outward respect paid to religion, and the profound reverence with which its ministers are regarded. An apprehension being entertained, that the governor of the castle was meditating some design against John Knox, a number of the first nobility wrote him a letter, stating that they valued the life of that reformer equally with their own. We often find very little however of the conduct suitable; religion is in general only the ladder by which they may mount to power and importance. The pulpit is the great rallying place of political contention, in the same manner as the clubs were in France during the time of the revolution. Every kind of reproach is thrown upon those who preached only doctrines and duties, and "sic generalities," and who did not reprove personally those whom they conceived to have violated these duties. This is a fault of which, to

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all appearance, John Knox (many of whose pulpit orations we have here preserved) never had to reproach himself. The following may serve as a specimen of the style in which he inveighs against the Queen.

That I have called hir ane obstinat idolatrice, ane that consented to the murther of hir awin husband, and ane that hes comitted whordome, and villanous adulterie, I glaidlie grant and never myndis to deny; bot realing and seditione they are never able to prove to me, till that they first compell Esai, Jeremie, and Ezechiel, St. Paul, and vtheris to recant, of whom I have learned plaulie and bauldlie, to call wickedness be the awin termes, a feg, a feg, and a spead, a spead. I fear that threatening pronounced be Esai, in these wordis, Wo to them that call lyght darkness, and darkness lyght, good ewill, and ewill good. If scho be innocent of ony of the crymes laid to hir charge be me, then may I be accused as a railer; but gif there awin conscience bearis witnes to thame, that scho is guiltie in all the forenamed, and in everic one of them, and in mony moe, let them studie how they sal be absolved before God, who threatenis to cas Jesabell in a bed, and them that comitt fornicatione with hir in great afflictione, except they repent. How mony flattered hir when sche raged in hir iniquitie, vnder the cloak of authoritie, some within this realme, and within the same citie vnderstandis. But how that God the iust iudge hath overthrawin hir pryde, and disapointed there fals flattering promises, the whole world can witness, and yit they will not cease; but still they will manteane hir as sche were ane innocent and vniustlie handled of hir subiectis. Let hir and hir menteaneris compleane upon God, who made hir chief flatteraris hir cheifest enemies. What scho sal be to thame or they to hir, let them declare, I speik of thingis certane and bypast. P. 109.

Bannatyne seems on this subject to have fully adopted the sentiments of his master. He denominates Mary "that murtherer and knawin adultres called the quene"; and elsewhere "the quene murtherer of Scotland." Indeed from the tenor of the work we should be led to suppose, that her guilt was considered at that time throughout Scotland, as acknowledged and undeniable; for even the Bishop of Galloway, in a sermon where he endeavours to inculcate the duty of praying for the Queen, and of considering her as the lawful sovereign, does not rest at all on any belief of her innocence, but urges,

Sanct David was a synner, and so was scho; Sanct David was an adulturer, and so is scho; Sanct David committed murther in slaying Vrias for his wyfe, and so did scho: bot what is this to the mater: the more wicked that scho be, hir subsectis suld pray for hir, to bring hir to the spreit of repentance; for Judas was ane synner, and gif he had bene prayed for, he had not diet in dispair; whairfore, I pray all faythfull subiects, to pray for thair lauchfull magistrate, gif it be the quene. It is the quene, as I doubt not; but ye may weill consider, that na inferiour subiect hes power to deprive or depose their lauchfull magistrate, hie or scho whatsumever, albeit they comitt whordome, murther, incest, or ony vther cryme, being anes be God iust and lauchfull prince or princes, to ring above you, not chosen as the imperiall magistratis are. P. 181.

We find a firm belief in witchcraft prevailing among all ranks, high and low.

On Tuysdey, the 3 of Julij, 1571, Andro Lundie beand at dener with my maister, in a place of the laird of Abbotthalls, called Falsyde, openlie affirment for treuth, that when the quene was lying in leasing of the king, the Ladie Athole, lying thair lykwayis, bayth within the castell of Edinburgh, that he come thair for sum busines, and called for the Ladie Reirres, whome he fand in hir chalmer, lying bedfast, and he asking hir of hir disease, scho answrit that scho was never so trubled with no barne that ever scho bair, for the Ladie Athole had cassin all the pyne of hir childbirth vpon hir. P. 238.

The following describes an event too common at that period.

The 28 of Apryle thair was ane witche brunt in St Androis, wha was accused

cused of mony horible thingis, which scho denyed; albeit they were sufficientlie prowen. Being desyred that scho wold forgive a man, that had done hir some offence (as scho alledged), refused; that when ane vther that stude by said, gif scho did not forgive, that God wald not forgive hir, and so scho suld be dampned. But scho not caren for hell or heawin, said opinlie, I pass not whidder I goe to hell or heawin, with dyvers vtheris execrable wordis. Efter hir handis were bound, the provest causeth lift vp hir clathis, to see hir mark that scho had, or to se gif scho had ony thing vpon hir I can not weill tell, bot thair was a white clath like a collore craig with stringis in betuene hir leggis, whairon was mony knottis vpon the stringis of the said collore craig, which was tacken from hir sore against hir will; for belyke scho thought that scho suld not have died that being vpon hir, for scho said, when it was taken from hir, 'Now I have no hoip of myself.'

P. 339.

To the journal of Bannatine Mr Dalyell has added several other little pieces, under the following titles:

Letters from Secretary Maitland and the Earl of Mortoun, 1572.

An account of the Death of the Earl of Huntly, 1576.

Confession of the Earl of Mortoun, 1581.

Mutual aggressions by the contending factions, 1579.

New Works published in EDINBURGH.

DECII Junii Juvenalis, et A. Persii Flacci Satyræ, ad lectiones probatiores diligenter emendatæ, et interpunctione nova sæpius illustratæ; cura Joannis Hunter, L. L. D. in Academia Andreapolitana, Litt. Hum. Prof. Crown 12mo. 2s. A few copies fine paper, crown 8vo. by Ballantyne. 6s.

The Edinburgh Review, No. 16. This number contains Macpherson's Annals of Commerce—Lemaistre's Travels—Historical view of Christianity—Mawman's Tour through Scotland—Macdiarmid on National Defence—Throckmorton on Catholic question—Dr Franklin's works—Duten's Memoires.—Hoare's Giraldus Cambrensis—Pinkerton's Recollections of Paris.—Moore's poems, &c.

Sketches of picturesque Scenery in the Southern Counties of Perthshire, by the Rev. Patrick Graham, minister of Aberfoyle, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Considerations on the plan of dividing the Chamber of Justice, &c. 3s.

Remarks on Live Stock and Relative Subjects. By Andrew Coventry, Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

New Editions.

The Experienced Mill-Wright, or a treatise on the Construction of some of the most useful Machines, with the latest Discoveries; to which is prefixed, a short Account of the General Principles of Mechanics, and the Mechanical Powers. By Andrew Gray, Mill Wright. One Volume Imperial 4to. Second Edition 2l. 2s. boards.

The Gazetteer of Scotland, containing a particular and concise description of the Counties, Parishes, Islands, Cities, Towns, Villages, Lakes, Rivers, Mountains, Valleys, &c. of that kingdom. With an account of the Political Constitution—History—Extent—Boundaries—State of Agriculture—Population—Natural History—Buildings—Seats of the Nobility and Gentry—Roads, &c. Illustrated with an elegant sheet map. Second Edition, much improved and enlarged. Price 12s. boards.

SCOTTISH *Literary Intelligence.*

Mr Murray, lecturer in Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy, at Edinburgh, has in the press a System of Chemistry, which is expected to make four octavo volumes, and to appear in the beginning of next winter.

Mr Robert Hamilton, teacher of elocu-

elocution in the colleges of Old and New Aberdeen, has ready for the press, Elements of Elocution, or an Introduction to Pronunciation and Reading; intended for the improvement of youth, in the pronunciation and delivery of the English language. For the first time, in any collection of this kind, the pauses peculiar to poetry are distinguished by particular marks.

A new edition of the tale entitled, "The Swiss Emigrants," is now in the press.

Through his acquaintance with some members of the present administration, Mr Laing has had access to an original document relative to the guilt of Queen Mary, which, in his opinion, brings that question to a decisive issue. He has received from the State-paper office, a transcript of one of Mary's letters to Bothwell in the original French, essentially different from the French translation printed at Rochelle, and evidently the original from which the Scotch is translated.

Literary Intelligence, English *and* Foreign.

PREPARATIONS are at length making for the erection of Downing College at Cambridge, on the ground which lies opposite to the front of Emanuel, and on the left of the street which leads from that College to Pembroke.—The architect is Mr Wilkins, whose knowledge of Grecian models gives reason to hope that the edifice will be worthy of the University which it is intended to adorn. The establishment is to consist of a Master, a Professor of the Laws of England, a Professor of Medicine, sixteen Fellows, and six Scholars. Two of the Fellows are to be in holy orders, and the rest, after the usual standing, are to become barristers at law, or doctors of physic. The Master, the two Professors, and three of the Fellows, have been named in the charter; and are Dr Francis Annesly *Master*; Sir Busick Harwood, *Professor* of Medicine; Mr Christian, *Professor* of Law: and Messrs. Lens, Frere, and Meek, *Fellows*. It is understood that medicine is the branch of science which will be chiefly cultivated in this institution; and that an endeavour will be made by means of it to rescue our English universities from the opprobrium under which they have laboured, owing to neglect of this most useful of human arts.

The late statute at Oxford for public Examinations previously to the obtaining of Degrees, has been attended with the happiest effects on the application of the students. It has rescued that university from the charges of Gibbon and others; and close study is now as essential to the attainment of honours at Oxford as at any university in Europe.—A new statute is expected, by which every student will be obliged to undergo two public examinations, one in the classics, and one in the sciences, at the interval of two years between each, before he can obtain a Bachelor's degree; and by the same statute, the present examination for a Master's degree is to be discontinued.

Sir George Staunton, having translated into the Chinese language a Treatise on the Vaccine Inoculation, (the first English work that ever was published in China,) a general inoculation for the Cow-pox has taken place in the populous city of Canton. So far have this jealous people got the better of their prejudices in this instance, that a very large subcription was raised for establishing an institution in the city of Canton, by means of which the inoculation is to be spread into the neighbouring country, and the matter disseminated into every province of the empire.

The papers of the late illustrious Lord Macartney, have been confided to Mr Barrow, by his Lordship's executors; and they will soon be given to the public, accompanied by full and accurate Memoirs of his Lordship's long and active life.

The state of Literary Criticism, as it is now carried on in this metropolis, has determined several persons of the first literary distinction in the university of Oxford, to commence the publication of a periodical Literary Censor in that seat of science and learning.

A Chemical Society is about to be established in London. The admission of subscribers is for the present limited to sixty, and the annual subscription is fixed at three guineas. An unlimited number of gentlemen, residing in the country, may be admitted as subscribers, on paying one guinea annually, which shall entitle them to visit the Society as members, whenever they reside in the capital, provided their stay does not exceed three months. The admission of members for the present is confined to a Committee, who request that such gentlemen as are desirous of becoming subscribers may favour them with their names, for which purpose a book is opened at their Laboratory, No. 11, Old Compton-street.

Dr Vincent has in the press a new edition of the Nearchus.

The unwieldy extent of the poets at large has determined Mr Pratt, a gentleman whose taste in elegant literature has been acknowledged by the public during a period of thirty years, to make a selection of the best pieces contained in the entire series of our national poets, which he intends to print in six or seven elegant small volumes. The pieces from each poet will be introduced by a short biographical notice, and generally accompanied by a finely engraved portrait. The entire work will be prefaced by a Critical and Historical Essay on the Characteristics and progress of English poetry, from Chaucer to Cowper.

Mr Johnes proposes to publish a Supplementary Volume to his quarto edition of Froissart's Chronicles; containing Memoirs of the Life of the Author; the various readings produced for the projected new Louvre edition; an account of the celebrated manuscripts of the Chronicles at Breslaw, with its various readings and additions, and an account of the death of Richard II. of England, extracted from a manuscript in the National Library at Paris.

Mr Mitford has in the press an enlarged edition of his history of Greece, to which will be now added a new volume.

Dr Pinel's Treatise on Insanity, translated, and accompanied with Notes, by Dr Davis, is nearly ready for publication.

Dr Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, is reprinting, with corrections, The Criterion; or, Miracles Examined; a work that has long since been out of print, and which is unquestionably one of the ablest defences of revealed religion that ever was published in this or any country.

The government of China would not permit the learned men and artists attached to the Russian embassy, to proceed into the interior of that country. One of them, the Councillor of State, Schubat, intends returning by way of northern Siberia, for the purpose of collecting in a country so little known to Europeans every thing worthy of observation.

A complete skeleton of an elephant has been lately discovered at Shinchow, in the Russian government of Casan. This is a phenomenon which confirms the conjectures of M. Buffon.

A judgement may be formed of the zeal for the sciences in the Russian province of Kiow, from the circumstance that in three days the sum of 500,000 rubles was subscribed for the support of the college established in that city.

Prince Besborodko has given a fund of 210,000 rubles, and an annual revenue of 15,000 rubles, to the college which he has established at Naschin in the Ukraine.

Dr. Fuchs, author of several esteemed works on natural history, has been appointed professor and director of the botanic garden belonging to the university of Casan.

In a periodical work published at Petersburg, entitled the "St. Petersburgische Monathscrift," there is a very interesting article on the progress of learning and civilization in Russia, from the most remote antiquity to the time of Peter the Great. What will particularly attract the attention, is the hope held out of recovering some of the works of the ancients supposed to be irretrievably lost. It appears that Jarislaus I., son of Waladiam the Great, invited to his court a great number of learned Greeks, and employed them in translating into the Slavonic language Greek works, the originals of which were deposited in the church of St. Sophia. Constantine was so great a lover of the sciences, that he collected more than 1000 Greek manuscripts, several of which he caused to be translated and distribut-

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ed to the schools in his dominions. Alexis Michaelowitz, wishing to compare the Slavonic versions of the books used in the churches with the originals, caused to be purchased in Greece, and particularly at Mount Athos, about 500 MSS. which are still preserved in the library of the synod at Moscow. Even allowing that the last-mentioned collection consists of copies of the Holy Scriptures and of the Fathers; yet it may reasonably be conjectured that this was not the case with respect to the 1000 MSS. collected by Constantine; and it may be asked, what is become of those presented by him to the schools, and whether the still more numerous collection of Jaroslaus I. was not remained at the church of St. Sophia. It is to be hoped that all the convents of Russia will be called upon to furnish a catalogue of their libraries, by which means we may flatter ourselves to bring to light some precious remains of ancient Greek literature.

It has been lately announced, that the ruins of two great cities have been discovered in the Russian empire, of which there are no accounts in history: one of them is in the isle of Taman, in the Black Sea; the other in a district in Siberia.

Liberal contributions have been received from several of the principal nobility of Poland, towards defraying the expences of printing the Polish-Slavonic Dictionary compiled by M. Linde, director of the Lyceum at Warsaw.

Mr Hean, of Skara in Sweden, is occupied on the runic characters found on one of the famous lions of Venice, which was not removed to Paris. Mr T. is extremely well versed in this branch of northern literature, and has already succeeded in decyphering a considerable part of them.

The Danish government is now building in Iceland a regular town, which is to be called Reykuvig: it is situated on the sea-shore, and is to have a free port. A Latin grammar school has already been established there.

The colleges for the education of Irish, English, and Scotch Catholics in Paris, have, by a decree of the Emperor, been united into one establishment; and a course of lectures on philosophy is now delivering there in the Latin language.

Poetry.

To the Editor.

SIR,

If you choose to insert the inclosed poem by HAYLEY, in your valuable magazine, you are exceedingly welcome. That he was the author of it I know for certain; and have great reason to think, it never before appeared in print. The counterpart to it is the production of the gentleman to whom it is addressed, on his changing his views from the bar to the church, and is I think well worthy of being inserted in your poetical corner, as a spirited and able composition. This gentleman is now a member of the University of Oxford.

It may not be uninteresting to add, that, on receiving the latter piece, the great poet altered entirely his tone of conduct to the young man, and afterwards shewed him no respect or friendship; a circumstance, I confess, not to be easily accounted for.

H

Aberdeen, 1st July, 1896.

Lines written by MR HAYLEY, *the poet to* MR W——, *with a copy of Demosthenes* 1789.

W—— who hast already caught,
Refin'd ambition's early flame,
By freedom's favourite son be taught,
The noblest path to civic fame.

This Prince of eloquence, thy guide,
With emulous delight review,
Till Britain hears, with joyous pride,
A young Demosthenes in you.

MR W—— *to* MR HAYLEY, 1790, *on changing his profession.*

COMPLAIN not, Dear Sir, that with languor I smother
Those sparks of ambition you fann'd into flame;
If deserting *one Bench*, but to sit on another,
My method may change, still my motive's the same.

In

In the path of distinction, you surely must own,
'Tis a method more pleasing, a prospect much brighter,
To give up my Chambers in hopes of a *Throne*,
And to fling off my *Barrister's bob, for a Mitre.*

LONDON. A Poem.

(*Continued from p.* 448.)

BUT themes of every hue around me throng,
Eager to swell my bold, my daring song.
The lottery-ticket vender takes his stand,
Bawling aloud, and beck'ning with his hand,
To sing how he with rav'nous teeth and claws
His groaning country's bowels tears and gnaws;
The Grub-street patriot, perch'd up in his garret,
Pops out his head, and chatt'ring like a parrot,
Tells how he sounds his clarion shrill and loud
To swell the madd'ning rage of party feud.
The journalist of Spartan lineage follows,
And like a baited bull of Bashan bellows,
'Gainst placemen, pensioners, and borough jobbers,
Fat gospel drones, state wolves, and treasury robbers.
These caterpillars feeding on the nation,
And stamps the ground in wrath and indignation,
Swearing how Britain's sons will ne'er be wiser,
Unless enlightened by his *Advertiser.*
The grave physician too, points to his plaisters,
His cataplasms, juleps, salves, and clysters,
And in a dignified becoming rage,
Rails at this faithless unbelieving age.
Conjures my muse to mount on rapid wing,
And all the virtues of his balsams sing,
How every posset, bolus, pill and lotion,
Nerve-bracing cordial, and health-fraught potion.
Which in our mud-built frail redoubts he crams,
Will keep at bay death's furious batt'ring rams,
And make the Sexton, that earth-heaving mole,
Skip like a hungry rabbit from his hole,
Throw down his mattock, wipe his antient brow,
Of sculls and coffins take a last adieu;
And, smelling Tammy Gilead's nostrum chest,
Hang up his spade upon the pin of rest.

My friends, 'tis strange indeed, yea very strange,
That miracles, tho' plaistered round th' Exchange,
Wrought by the sov'reign power of doctor's sosses,
Your thunder-struck attention ne'er engrosses.
Poor valetudinarian, tho' thy legs
Like darning needles seem, or fiddle pegs,
Supporting, as thou onward coughs and wheeses,
A loathsome, foul, Golgotha of diseases.
Here is the cordial balm will cure thy ails,
And make death's grim carmagnols turn their tails;
Here is the potent dose will ease thy moans,
And with new marrow fill thy wither'd bones.
Thatch thy lean lanthron sides, tune every string,
And make thy gladdened heart in extacy to sing;
Or if with age thy rev'rend system's musty,
Thy wrapper wrinkled, and thy axles rusty,
Here is the cruise of oil, a rare specific,
Prepared by heads and talons scientific;
Will grease thy pivots, nourish thy old leather,
And make thy pend'lums swing in union together.
But softly, muse, 'tis endless ev'n to name
The swarms of 'candidates for deathless fame,
Who from all quarters hive round our drum-head,
On locust wings, and eloquently plead
For flow'ry wreath and rustling laurel boughs,
And garlands gay to bind their bayless brows;
Stock-jobbers, gamblers, lawyers, loan-contractors,
Pawn-brokers, auctioneers, broad brim'd corn factors,
With all the crew of fiddlers, bards, and actors;
Indeed, 'twould sully our renown, I ween,
Were we by venerable critics seen.
Like city sportsmen in pursuit of game,
At every Robin-red breast taking aim,
Hounding with wild hollow our gallant dogs,
At badgers, hedgehogs, weasels, rats, and frogs.
So down the streets and lanes we'll speed away
In quest of prominent substantial prey;
Nor mouse, nor mole entangle in our snares,
But bend our bows at buffalos and bears:
And as each hole and bore we neatly rummage,
Sort Insignificance's painted plumage.

To be continued.

THE

The TRIAL of LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE.

(*Continued from p.* 464.)

Mr ALEX. TROTTER'S *evidence continued.*

MR TROTTER stated, that though not formally appointed as private agent to Lord Melville, yet he acted as such, and received his pay as Treasurer of the Navy, the rents of his estates in Scotland, and other sums. He kept an account between himself and Lord Melville in a small book, of which Lord Melville was frequently furnished with a copy. The first item of debt in that account, according to the best of his recollection, was a sum of 4000l furnished his Lordship in the year 1782. For that sum he took a bond, but not interest. The fund which furnished this 4000l. was public money, which was not likely to be soon called for. In this account he gave Lord Melville credit for all the sums he received on his account. In the year 1792, he directed a purchase of 2000l. India stock to be made on account of Lord Melville. He paid for this stock with money which he had in Coutts's hands, and which he had previously drawn from the Bank. The dividends of this stock, he believed, were carried to the credit of Lord Melville.

About the year 1797. 10,000l loyalty loan was subscribed for in the name of Lord Melville; the payments were made by Coutts's house, and he repaid Coutts from his mixed fund of public and private money.

The dividends of that loan were carried to the credit of Lord Melville's account.

Besides the account current, the witness said he kept another account with Lord Melville, called "the chest account." The first item of which account was the 10,000l. which Lord Melville said he would account for at the witness's first coming into office. The 10,000l. loyalty loan was afterwards transferred to this chest account.——The account was delivered to Lord Melville with a charge upon the chest account, but he never said any thing about it—in fact, he did not know that his Lordship ever looked into the account. The chest account, as well as the other, was settled when Lord Melville left office, and all the balances due both to him individually, and to the public, were paid off.

Q. Did you give directions, in or about the year 1789, or 1790, for the purchase of another sum of East India stock for the benefit of Lord Melville?—A. I will state the transaction as far as my memory enables me. It was in consequence of a conversation I had with his Lordship, in which he stated the probable rise of East India stock, and I observed to his Lordship that if he was impressed with so good an opinion of that stock, I thought he ought to invest a sum of money in it. His Lordship's observation seemed to throw it aside, by saying he had no money to invest in stock. I then mentioned to his Lordship that there were considerable balances in my hands not called for, and in all probability would not be called for, and I advised his Lordship to give me leave to lay out so much as would purchase 13,000l. or 14,000l. East India stock, but which his Lordship refused in the most positive manner, insomuch that I feared I had incurred his Lordship's displeasure in proposing it. But it occurred to me, at the same time, that it would be possible to borrow a sum of money upon the security of that stock, and I proposed to his Lordship that I should endeavour to do so, and that I should lay out that money in the purchase of East India stock, to which his Lordship readily assented. I mentioned that I then lived with a relation of my own, who was a man of considerable importance in the city, and that he would raise this money for me. But when I applied to Mr Lind, the Gentleman alluded to, I found that I was deceived, and that it was not an easy matter to raise the money upon that security ——But I was unwilling to disappoint his Lordship in what I had told him I could effect, and I never acquainted his Lordship with the difficulty that had arisen, but I assisted Mr Lind by advancing him money from the public money, which I had the management of. I never had occasion afterwards to mention the circumstance to Lord Melville until April last year, and he was perfectly unacquainted with my having made use of the public money in that transaction; and I charged his Lordship a regular interest for the whole of the money which I advanced, from the first day it was advanced until the final settlement of our accounts. The sum thus advanced, the witness stated to be about 23,000l which was reduced by a payment of 3000l. and at their final settlement 20,000l. went to pay off the remainder of the purchase-money, and 8000l. increased value went in diminution of his account current with the defendant. The book in which he kept the chest account current, he stated to be destroyed, with all other books and vouchers relative to the transactions between the witness and Lord Melville.

CROSS-EXAMINED.—Q. Whether Lord Melville did not in the conversation about the 10,000l. which he was debtor, say that it was not applied to any use or emolu-

ment

ment of his own, but for a public purpose on which there might be a loss? A. I do not recollect it so much as to say he directly stated it was for public purposes; but it is a very distant period, and it is not impossible he did.

Q. Have you the least recollection that Lord Melville acknowledged he applied it to any purposes of private benefit to himself? A. None. The witness again stated, that the whole management of the Paymaster's Office was always left to the Paymaster, and the whole management of the public money was left to the witness, while he was Paymaster.

Q. You stated that permission was given by Lord Melville to draw money from the Bank of England to Coutts's bank, whether the only reason represented by you to Lord Melville for that measure, was not to facilitate official convenience?—A. Entirelyso; I always stated the convenience that would arise and the greater security of the money. The Navy Office was about that time removed from Broad-street to Somerset House, and they were obliged to send common messengers to bring large sums of money from the bank. No other reason was ever mentioned to Lord Melville. With respect to Lord Melville's private accounts, although he gave him copies, yet he was sure Lord Melville never looked into them, for he could never draw him to a consideration of his own private accounts.

Q. The first purchase you speak to was 2000l. East India stock; whether, after the documents you have seen, you have now any memory or recollection upon the subject? A. I recollect generally that Lord Melville wanted to be possessed of a further qualification of East India stock, and begged me to procure it for him; but whether he told me he would immediately repay me the money, I do not immediately recollect.

Q. Whether upon that occasion, or any other, Lord Melville ever directed you to lay out any part of the public money, for the use and benefit of Lord Melville? A. He never did, under the specific name of public money, or any money bearing that description.

Q. Is there any instance in which, prior to the purchase of any stock, it was mentioned to Lord Melville by you, that it was intended to be purchased out of the public money, except in the instance of the purchase of East India stock?—A. Never, to the best of my recollection.

Q. Are you to be understood to state, that in the only instance when the proposal was made, it was indignantly rejected? —A. I mean so to be understood, with respect to the installments upon the loyalty loan, that he satisfied them without consulting Lord M. and that he had securities of Lord M. in his hands sufficient to cover the advances. With respect to the purchase of the 7000l. 3 per cent. reduced, the witness stated, he made it in the general management of Lord Melville's affairs. He believed a sum of money had come to his hand at this time for his Lordship, and he thought it was proper to invest it in some manner to produce interest to his Lordship. No precise communication was ever made to his Lordship, but the witness probably mentioned it when he presented the account to him. As to whether, in the transaction of the purchase of the East India stock, he mentioned his relation's name, he said he mentioned Mr Montague Lind, and Lord Melville never knew that any other person had advanced the money. For some years Lord Melville was a loser, as the interest of the purchase money exceeded the dividends. Lord Melville had no reason whatever to know that it was purchased with the public money.

Q. You have said as to the use of the public money removed from the Bank to Messrs. Coutts's, that it was for your own benefit?—A. Certainly, I made use of that part which I found was not likely to be claimed, for my own profits.

Q. In what mode was that made use of? —A. Generally, by lending it at interest; at other times by investing it in Navy and Exchequer bills, or other government securities.

Q. Were the whole profit and emolument derived from that mode of laying out money which you have described entirely your own?—Entirely.

Q. Was any intimation or knowledge ever communicated to Lord Melville of the public money having been so used?—A. I never made any such communication to Lord Melville. The witness in subsequent answers stated, that during the time Lord Melville was in office, 120 millions passed through his hands, while these transactions were going on, and that the public service never suffered the least loss, disadvantage, or interruption, in consequence of these transactions, and that nothing occurred which might lead the attention of Lord Melville to these matters. The release, he stated, was prepared and executed by him in London. The clause for destroying vouchers was suggested by himself, and not by Lord Melville. That the mode of mixing public and private money in his accounts, was without the knowledge of Lord Melville, as were also his dealings with Mr Mark Sprott.

Was the bond, stated to have been given

for 4000l. in an early part of your connection with the Treasurer of the Navy, given up or kept by you? I believe it was given up and destroyed. It is so many years ago that I do not recollect exactly what became of it; I believe it was given up.

Upon what occasion was it given to Lord Melville? From payments having been made upon that account, which exceeded that 4000l. in which case I did not think proper to keep the bond.

Was the account stated and balanced accurately at the precise time at which the bond was given up? I believe it was not; I do not recollect that it was.

Is the Court to understand that the account current of a sum, in which account that bond applied, and which sum formed the first item of that account, was still an open account current at the time the bond was given up? I believe it was.

When Lord Melville gave orders or directions to you to pay money on his account did he specify at all out of what fund that money was to be paid? I do not recollect any instances in which his Lordship so specified.

Did Lord Melville, by any words or any mode, suggest, or in any way ever convey to you an intimation, that he wished a certain sum of money advanced to him, should be debited to him in his account current?—I can only speak in general terms as different circumstances would of course attend different payments upon that account, and in speaking in those general terms, I say, his Lordship would probably enter into an explanation of monies which he expected to receive soon, and under that impression he requested me to accommodate him with a sum; they seldom were large sums until such times as payments came into his hands. I only speak that in general terms.

When such request had been conveyed to you, to which of these two accounts you have stated to be opened between Lord Melville and yourself, was that money debited?—The account current.

Was there any other mode of application described in the way I before described to you, when Lord Melville wished it to be debited to any other account?—I can to this question also only answer in general terms; his Lordship generally required such a sum of money should be paid, without coming to any explanation with me at all upon the subject.

Was that requisition, which you are now alluding to, in the nature of a command from Lord Melville to you for that purpose?—I considered it as such.

Did you ever make any remonstrance upon the magnitude of any sum that was advanced to Lord Melville, or on his account, that was afterwards carried to the chest account?—I never did, because it never interfered with the convenience of the office, as a much greater sum than Lord Melville ever commanded under these circumstances, might have been spared from the unclaimed balances.

Had the Treasurer of the Navy himself any given authority vesting him with the power of controuling your private monies, or the securities taken by you on account of these private or public monies?—None.

If all the money had been, according to the directions of the 25th of the King, and such an improbable event had taken place as the failure of the Bank, should you have considered yourself responsible for the money so left in the Bank of England according to the act of Parliament?—I should not.

And if Mess. Coutts should have become insolvent, should you have considered yourself as responsible for the use of the sum lost by that failure?—I confess I should, tho' I looked upon the circumstance as impossible.

Supposing such a very improbable event as the failure of Coutts' house had taken place, had you at that time any fortune of your own, by which you might have made good such a sum?—That depends entirely upon the balance that was in Mr Coutts' hands at that time.

Supposing the balance had amounted to 50,000l. had you any probability of repaying it?—Until very late years I had not a fortune that could have made good that loss: of late years I could, as my fortune exceeds it by perhaps 10,000l. or 15,000l. and no more.

What was your fortune, independent of your salary, at the time of your appointment to the office of Paymaster to the Treasurer of the Navy?—I do not recollect accurately, but certainly not great; not perhaps exceeding 1500l. or 2000l.

Have you had any great accumulation of fortune by any event independent of your situation as Paymaster of the Navy?—I have had considerable acquisitions by inheritance; considerable in proportion to my fortune, altho' it may not be so in the eyes of many people. I suppose somewhere between 6000l. and 7000l.

Is that the extent of your accumulation of fortune, independent of what you derived in one way or other from the Navy Pay Office?—I also had an acquisition of fortune, about 3000l. upon my marriage in 1797.

Are you in possession of any landed property? I am.

Is Lord Melville acquainted with that fact? I believe he is.

Was he acquainted with that fact at the time the acquisition of landed property took place, or thereabouts? I purchased my land at four or five different times; I do not know that his Lordship was acquainted with each purchase.

Was Lord Melville generally acquainted that you had become a man of landed property in Scotland? I presume he was: for although it is not a great purchase, yet it is not so insignificant, as to have escaped his Lordship's notice.

What do you conceive to be the amount of your property at this moment? I had occasion, about a year ago, to make up a statement of my property; and at that time I valued it at what I considered to be a very fair valuation, at about 51,000l. or 52,000l; but it was so invested, as not to produce me an income of more than 1700l. per ann.

Has the salary of the Paymaster of the Navy been increased considerably since you were originally appointed to it? It has.

To what amount? To the sum of 800l. per ann.

Did that increase take place before Lord Melville left the office in the year 1800? It took place at the very time I believe.

Did it take place at the time, or immediately after Lord Melville left the office? I do not know whether the first payment of my salary commenced before or after.

Did it take place before the first of January 1800? I believe not.

Did the Sub-Accountants, upon your taking your seat, come with the balances regularly to you in the course of the office, with signed lists, coming from the Navy Board for each day? They generally did so, but not uniformly.

Was it their ordinary routine of duty so to do? It was.

Did you continue in your office liable to be called upon by any sub-accountant, to whom you had not issued a sufficient sum in the morning, till the hour at which the payment ceased in the Navy Pay-Office? I either remained myself, or left some person authorised to carry on that part of my duty.

Did any interruption or hindrance take place to the business of the office, after the money was taken back from Mess. Coutts's to the Bank? I foresaw that a hindrance might occur, and I took care to obviate it, by granting the balances fuller than I might have done at Mr Coutts's.

Was any pay ever delayed for a moment by the money being at the Bank? I do not recollect any instance of it.

Do you recollect that you were holder of a certain quantity of navy bills at the time when they fell to a discount? I believe I held navy bills at the time they came to a discount.

Did you borrow a sum of money, for the purpose of making official payments at the time that navy bills were so at a discount, that you might keep those bills unsold? As I conceived it to be immaterial whether I paid the public drafts by money taken out of one pocket, or out of another, I certainly borrowed money at the time I found I could not sell my navy bills without a loss.

When Mr Bathurst gave directions to you, as Paymaster, to remove the cash from Mr Coutts's to the Bank, did you remonstrate upon that subject? I never made any objection to Mr Bathurst's orders, but I certainly took the liberty to argue upon the subject.

Were the balances actually due by Lord Melville to you upon the account current, and the balance due upon the chest account, paid to you by Lord Melville? I believe the whole of them were paid to me.

Could you specify at all, in what manner they were paid to you? I have considered the subject very much lately, and from that consideration I am able to speak. Having the power of selling the whole of his Lordship's stocks, I directed them to be sold, and they were accordingly sold, or else the price of the day was allowed me, and paid into the credit of my account at Mr Coutts's. They were paid into the credit, I believe, of Lord Melville's account, at Mr Coutts's. If I had documents to speak from, I could make an accurate statement. If the Honourable Manager, who is perfectly acquainted with the circumstance, will ask me upon each individual sum, I shall perhaps be able to state.

Do you recollect so far as that a sum of 20,000l. was paid into your hands, on account of Lord Melville, by Mr Sprott? It was paid either into my hands, or by Mr Sprott, into the credit of Lord Melville's account at Mr Coutts's.

Was another sum, of about 30,000l. paid into your hands on account of Lord Melville, by Mr Sprott? I do not think the Hon. Manager has stated it perfectly correct; that money was paid into the credit of my account at Mr Coutts's, being the produce of the sale of East India stock which I mentioned yesterday, by which a debt was paid off which existed upon that stock of 20,000l. the surplus of it went to the credit of Lord Melville's account current with me.

What became of it after it passed thro' the accounts current with you? I always paid that money into the Bank, in liquidation of balances I had out of the Bank.

Do you know any one instance where you did not credit Lord Melville, as an honest

honest man ought to do, for the money you received on his account? His Lordship was most undoubtedly credited, but if a sum of money had been paid into my hands, with directions to pay to himself again, these are exceptious.

Question by Managers. The question asked by the Learned Counsel was whether upon that occasion, or upon any other, Lord Melville ever directed you to lay out any part of the public money in your hands, for the use and benefit of Lord Melville? to which the answer was, you never did under the specific name of public money, or any money bearing that description; whether you received any directions in any way from Lord Melville, which led you to know that Lord Melville meant the public money; that Lord Melville knew that it was public money which was to be so paid? I cannot swear so.

Did Lord Melville make any inquiry of you after the indignant refusal which he had given to the proposition made by you to him to employ a certain sum of money in the purchase of East India stock; did Lord Melville, when he either requested or required money to be advanced to him by you, did ever he ask you, in any one instance, whether your own private funds would supply that source? I do not recollect that his Lordship ever did. As to inquiring into the particular state of my own private funds, I do not think Lord Melville ever did.

Did he ever make any inquiry of you, whether, in making such advances, you were trenching upon the public balances? He never did.

You stated that the chest account was regularly delivered to Lord Melville? It was at different periods, but not so frequently as I delivered the account current.

Were any objections ever made by Lord Melville upon your delivering the chest account to him? Lord Melville never examined my accounts, in my presence, so minutely as to enable him to make objections.

Did he ever in fact object to them? He never did.

Are we correct in supposing that the loyalty loan money was transferred from the account current to the chest account? It was.

Whether Lord Melville was not credited for the dividends upon the loyalty loan up to the period at which that loan was sold? I believe he was.

Examined by the Lords.

Whether you know that the public sustained any loss by the removal of the money from the Bank of England to Messrs Coutts's? I do not know any loss that the public have sustained.

Do you know whether the public did not sustain a loss by the death of Mr Jellicoe, and how that loss arose? That was not a loss in consequence of having removed the money from the Bank to the house of Messrs. Coutts.

Could that loss have happened if the money had continued to be lodged in the Bank? That circumstance could not have been affected by the money being continued in the Bank.

Whether the account called the Iron Chest account, was principally of a public nature? The Iron chest account was an account of monies which were drawn from the Bank, and placed into the hands of Messrs. Coutts's.

Having said that my Lord Melville paid a great deal more attention to accounts that were public than to his own private accounts, what kind of attention did he pay to this Iron Chest account? I do not know what attention Lord Melville paid to that account when he had the documents in his possession, but he never paid any particular attention to it during the time I was with his Lordship, when I had presented it to him.

Having said that, when you delivered the private accounts to Lord Melville, the accounts between you and Lord Melville, his Lordship was not in the course of investigating those accounts, or comparing the vouchers with them, if a complete investigation of those accounts had taken place between Lord Melville and you, would it not then have appeared, that the monies in that account were monies advanced out of the public monies. I apprehend it would.

When the application was made to Lord Melville, upon the subject of the purchase of East India stock, was any reference made to the current price of that stock at that time? I do not recollect any reference made to the current price at that time, further than by a comparison to what his Lordship expected would be the rise that stock would ultimately arrive at, at a distant time; that was the only time Lord Melville ever gave me his opinion upon the value of it; and at no time whatever did his Lordship ever insinuate to me, in the smallest degree, his expectations of the rise or fall of the stock, excepting in that instance.

You have said, that for a considerable length of time, after the purchase of this stock, the interest of the money which was borrowed for the purchase of it, amounted to a greater sum than the dividends arising from that stock, whether any person lending money in the ordinary course of dealing by

money

money lenders, would have considered the assignment of such stock, putting it in the nature of the lender, as a collateral security for the money advanced for that stock?

The question was objected to.

How and in what manner was that 3000l. you spoke to in your examination, repaid?—I can only recollect that it was repaid by his Lordship to me at two different times, and in two different sums.

Did you give any receipt to Lord Melville for that money which he paid you?—I did not.

Having stated that in the account between Lord Melville and you, Lord Melville was credited for the dividends upon the India stock, and debited for the interest of the money lent, in whose name was that receipt put?—No name was used at all, his Lordship got credit by the dividends, and was debited for the interest, without any name being specified.

Supposing Lord Melville had not rejected, as he did with indignation, the proposition you made of advancing, to Lord Melville the public money, as the means of purchasing that stock, in what manner would it have been debited in the course of business?—As the fact did not exist, I have never given it any consideration.

Would it have been debited, in the manner in which it was debited? I should not make any entry of any sort without a due consideration, and I cannot, in my present situation, give it a due consideration.

You stated, that after Lord Melville had rejected the proposal that you made, to purchase India stock out of the public money, you suggested to Lord Melville that you could procure the money from your relation Mr Lind, upon the security of that stock; that failing to procure the money, you stated notwithstanding to Lord Melville, that you had so procured it, and the stock was in fact purchased, as I understand you, in the name of Mr Lind; whether L. Melville was acquainted with the circumstance of the stock having been so purchased in the name of Mr Lind? Lord Melville knew that the stock stood in the name of Mr Lind, but I have never told Lord Melville that I had actually assisted Mr Lind to advance the money.

In the course of the transaction of the purchase of this stock between you and Lord Melville, was that transaction so conducted as if the money had been *bona fide* advanced for the purchase of that stock by Mr Lind? It was.

What do you mean by the Iron Chest Account? That was an account that was kept in the Navy Pay Office by Mr Wilson and myself, in which we entered the sums of money that were taken from the Bank and put into Mr Coutts's and *vice versa*, the sums drawn from Coutts's and issued to the sub-accountants.

What is it that you mean by chest account? The chest account was one of those accounts which I kept with Lord Melville, upon which I had been required to advance sums, of the application of which I knew nothing.

What was the first item of the Chest Account? It was the sum of 10,000l.

Were there other advances upon the face of that Chest Account immediately after the opening of it? There were others advanced upon that account, but not immediately after the opening of it.

You have said, that at the close of Lord Melville's treasurership, you shewed to Lord Melville the sum advanced to him from the public money; it is desired to know if Lord Melville explained to you from what sources that money was to be repaid? I have said, that I gave a general statement of Lord Melville's accounts between his Lordship and myself, and he commonly pointed out different sources from which money would arise in repayment of these sums, and which he expressed a wish to repay before he left the treasurership.

Whether Lord Melville expressed any surprise at the state of his account? He did; he was very much surprised to find the balance was so much against him.

Having stated that you conceive that no loss or detriment accrued to the public by drawing the money from the Bank, and putting it in the hands of private bankers; state whether withdrawing so large a sum of money from the Bank, would not put it less in the power of the Bank to make those discounts, on which the trading part of the public depend? I do not know how far it would be proper for me to enter into an argument, on that subject with their Lordships.

The question was objected to, and waved.

Having stated that you alone derived the benefit from application of a part of the public money, whether, without the application of the public money you have stated, you would have been in the condition to have made the advances you have stated you made to Lord Melville without charging any interest? I could not, unless finding that I had not the means of augmenting my fortune in the manner I did, I might have turned my attention elsewhere, and then I might have been able to have advanced these monies.

At what period of time did you begin building your house near Edinburgh? As nearly as I can recollect, I made a consider-

able

able addition to my house, which I began about four or five years ago.

Is that house furnished? I removed the furniture from my house at Blackheath, with which it is now furnished.

Were you ever interrogated by Lord Melville as to the expence of building this house? The expence of building this house may not be so great as the Noble Lords may have heard, nor so great as to induce Lord Melville to ask me any question upon that subject.

Give to the Court an account of the whole transaction concerning the release; and, in giving to the Court the whole of that transaction, begin with stating what was the occasion or necessity for having that release at all? The necessity originated in my wish to have all my affairs settled with Lord Melville, as I always apprehended, I hope I may be allowed to say, that his Lordship was not so careful of preserving his papers or accounts as to be satisfactory to heirs or successors; and that there might be no difficulty or argument about shewing that a final settlement had been made to either his Lordship's heirs or my own, I was anxious that a release should pass, by which it only became necessary that one voucher should be preserved. I had proposed it some time before it was carried into execution, and my mind became every day still more impressed with the necessity of having this executed; and in some conversation with his Lordship I may have proposed it again, and told him that I would forward releases for his Lordship, to be signed in Scotland, if he would give me leave: but this I state more from knowing that that must have been the circumstance, than from an actual recollection of the time or place when such conversation passed. I then applied to my solicitor in London to draw out a release for such purposes; and as he was my intimate friend and counsellor, as well as solicitor, he proceeded very much from his own knowledge of my situation and connection with Lord Melville in drawing up that release: the draft was submitted to me, as it has been brought to my recollection by the Hon. Managers, who have possessed themselves of that draft, otherwise I had forgot the circumstance. But I find that I had seen that draft, by several words being written on it in my own hand-writing: it was afterwards brought to me by Mr Spottiswoode, fairly copied out, and, to the best of my recollection, forwarded by me to his Lordship in Scotland, and he returned it to me, by which the transaction was finally closed.

How soon after being in possession of a salary of 5001. a-year, did you find yourself to be in a condition to be a lender of money? I explained to this Court yesterday, that I was put in possession of a sum of money as soon as I was appointed to the office, by which I was enabled to become a lender of money.

You have stated, that you made a proposition to Lord Melville, which his Lordship indignantly rejected. Did you ever make any such proposition, more than that one time? I never did.

Did Lord Melville ever allude to that proposition afterwards? I do not recollect that his Lordship ever did.

Did Lord Melville ever say any thing to you subsequent to the time of your having made that proposition, from whence you collected supposition on the part of his Lordship, that you were so using the public money? Never.

Do you know the date of the appointment of the Naval Commissioners? I do not.

Do you recollect at what time, or within a month of the time, when the return was made to the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, requiring the balances of the Navy Pay Office? That return was made, I believe, in the month of January 1803; but the precept had been issued many months before, I believe.

How soon was that return made before you gave directions for the execution of the release? A very short time, I believe.

Had the knowledge of that return any effect on your mind in procuring the release? I believe it had.

Whether, at the time that you received permission from Lord Melville to draw the public money from the Bank, and to place it, in your own name, in the hands of Messrs. Coutts'—whether, either at the time you received that permission, or any subsequent time, you received any injunction from his Lordship not to apply any part of that money to your own use? I received no such injunction; but I received no prohibition; I mean I received no such permission to do so.

Having stated that the intimation which you had received from the Commissioners had an operation upon your mind when you directed the release to be prepared, was that fact or circumstance, to your knowledge, communicated to Lord Melville; I mean the operation of that upon your mind? I do not recollect that I ever stated any thing upon that subject to Lord Melville.

Do you know whether any other person ever stated to Lord Melville, that on account of that transaction with the Commissioners, it would be expedient that such a deed as this should be executed? No such fact consists with my knowledge.

How long was it after the money had been

been placed at Coutts's, that you first began to employ it in the various ways in which you have stated you did employ it for your private use and benefit? I believe I had begun to employ it before it had gone there; there was no interruption that I know of.

Who was it that suggested to you the propriety of keeping a chest account? It was merely giving a name to an account I found necessary to raise in debiting Lord Melville with that 10,000l. which I found not in the Bank, when I succeeded Mr Douglas as Paymaster.

Why did you intitle it a Chest Account? I recollect nothing of the circumstance; but, if I may be allowed to suppose it, I should rather think that Lord Melville desired me to raise an account, and to call it a Chest Account.

You have been stating, that you advanced the money with which the India Stock was purchased, although it stood in the name of Mr Lind, whether you received from Mr Lind any security for that East India Stock purchased in his name, with your money? I received an acknowledgement to that purpose.

Did that acknowledgement state for whom the purchase was made? It did not, at least it did not mention Lord Melville's name, but my own.

Whether, if the speculation had succeeded, Lord Melville had any means of getting at this money, especially if you were dead? I am free to say it never entered my consideration.

Did Lord Melville explain to you that the sum of 10,000l. was public money?—He did not explain it to me, there was no necessity for that, for I knew it to be so.

Whether any person except yourself in the Navy Pay-Office received any advantage, directly or indirectly, from the use of the public money? I believe that some of the sub-accountants have derived some small advantages, but I am not acquainted with them; I can speak to nothing but my own transactions.

The witness was directed to withdraw.

Sir Stephen Cottrel then proved from the Council Register, the order for the regulation of the Navy Pay-Office; and also the memorial of Mr Dundas, on which it was founded, wherein he states, that "his duty to his Majesty and to the public had actuated him to give an attentive consideration to the whole conduct and establishment of the office; and, in full persuasion of being able to execute the business of it in a manner consistent with the late regulations, he most humbly presumes to submit for his Majesty's approbation, an arrangement of the whole, calculated upon principles of real economy, and formed upon a system to expedite with dispatch the various branches of the department entrusted to his charge."

Mr Morris. "On the part of the Managers of the Commons, I propose now to call witnesses to shew out of what funds the monies in question were paid, and how they were applied. We shall shew that the public monies in the hands of Mr Trotter were applied to the advantage of Lord Melville, inasmuch as they operated to reduce the sums he had overdrawn from some private bankers with whom he had accounts.

Mr Robert Trotter was sworn. He said that he was brother to Alexander Trotter; in 1787, he received directions from his brother to pay money for account of Lord Melville into the hands of Sir William Forbes and Co. and of Mansfield, Ramsay, and Co. of Edinburgh. He believed the amounts were 1000l. to the one, and 800l. to the other.

Sir Wm. Forbes being called, said, that Lord Melville kept an account with the banking-house with which he was connected at Edinburgh; that the account was overdrawn; and that it was their custom to charge interest in such cases. 3000l. was received through the hands of Mr Robert Trotter, on his Lordship's account, to reduce the charge against it.

On his cross-examination, he said that all his correspondence with Lord Melville had been transmitted to the Managers of the House of Commons from the year 1784 to 1800.

Mr James Mansfield sworn. He said he was a banker at Edinburgh, and that it was the custom with the Scottish banking houses not only to charge interest for overdrawing, but also to allow interest of 5 per cent. in favour of a customer on a current account; and more interest was conceded when any sum remains permanently in the hands of a banker. The Right Hon. Henry Dundas was one of the customers of the house, and he was indebted to it in 1787. The accounts of the house were transmitted to the agent of Lord Melville, Mr Alexander Trotter: vouchers were received, signed by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas himself.

The witness being about to speak to a payment of 25,000l. advanced by Mess. Coutts to his house, under the firm of Mansfield, Ramsay, and Co. on account of Lord Melville,

Mr *Plomer* objected, on the ground that the witness was not deposing to facts within his own knowledge.

Mr *Whitbread*—"My Lords, we have the original letter of Mr Robert Trotter, relating to that transaction, and we will prove it."

To be continued.

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 19.

TAX ON PRIVATE BREWING.

IN a Committee of Ways and Means, Lord *Henry Petty* brought forward a substitute for the tax on pig iron, which he said he would relinquish, from the strong opposition it had met with. On giving an attentive consideration to those objects, which promised to be productive, and were likely to fall the lightest upon those who were to be immediately subject to the impost, he considered private brewing as one of the fairest. The private brewer, notwithstanding he paid the duty on Malt, had still considerable advantage over the public brewer. Private brewing was carried on to such an extent, and produced so great a saving to those who adopted it, that it greatly lessened the duties paid by the public brewers; he, therefore, conceived the country had a right to look to the private brewer as a fair subject of taxation; but at the same time, the tax he proposed would be so moderate as still to leave the object of it in possession of considerable advantages. It was difficult to obtain any precise *data* upon which to calculate with exactness: but to take the best he could find, viz. the malt charged with the malt duties, it appeared, that 750,000 quarters were consumed by the private brewer, which, rated in the scale he was about to propose, would produce about 500,000l. The scale of taxation was estimated from the most reasonable calculation upon the probable consumption of each family, and their respective rank and abilities in life; but, undoubtedly, as it was the farthest wish from his mind to expose the private brewer to any obtrusion of the excise officer into his family, he would shape the tax in such a way as to enable every man, by paying a fair and reasonable commutation, to avoid a necessity so obnoxious. The tax would be assessed upon a scale of proportion with the other assessed taxes; upon the highest orders, according to the number of carriages and servants, and upon the lower in proportion to their rank in life, and the number of individuals who compose their families, upon the following scale, viz.—

Every family paying the duty on a four-wheeled carriage, and one male servant, to pay a commutation for every male in such family, of 1l. 1s.; for every female, 10s. 6d.; families, not paying for a four-wheeled carriage, but assessed for one male servant, to pay for each male, 15s.; every female, 7s. 6d.; families not assessed for a male servant, but paying the assessed taxes, for every male, 10s; every female, 5s.; persons only paying the lowest order of assessed taxes, and charged with the window tax, males, 5s.; females, 2s. 6d. All children under ten years old excepted; and also all the lower orders of the labouring poor, and all persons not paying assessed taxes, and who may choose to brew for themselves, to be exempt. The number of persons liable to this tax, he calculated upon the following scale;—First class, 12,000; second class, 50,000; third class, 360,000; fourth class, 320,000. All persons who were averse to the exciseman's visits would avail themselves of the modification he proposed, and by delivering in their lists, according to the foregoing scale, enable the collector to ascertain their respective proportions without farther trouble to themselves.

This tax was likewise objected to by Mr Rose, Mr Giles, Sir R. Buxton, and Sir C. Pole. The latter suggested, as a succedaneum, a tax on the race of strapping six foot high Men Milliners, who crowd the shops in town. *Mr Sheridan* highly approved of this suggestion, and wished it to extend to the whole race of those effeminate beings, in the shape of men, who precluded so many thousands of deserving females from an honest livelihood. As to the tax proposed by the Noble Lord, he had not the slightest objection to it so far as it affected himself; but he would not go quite so far on the behalf of his constituents at Stafford, many of whom

were

were poor, but honest, industrious men, who were in the habit of brewing a little ale for their own families; they certainly brewed a very good sort; and he must do them the justice to say, that they did ample justice to their own brewing. He therefore could have wished the noble lord had commenced his scale of the tax a little higher in society. The resolution was however agreed to.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Lord *H. Petty* then moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill for better regulating the public accounts in the West Indies. He prefaced his motion by a long detail of the measures in contemplation for the better management of the public accounts in general. It appeared that very little had been done towards examining the public accounts since the American war. The evils, indeed, for which a remedy is now proposed, are of a much older date. Mr Pitt early saw and attempted to remedy them. In 1785 he appointed five Commissioners for the examination of the public accounts; their labours were productive of much advantage; but that and the other Boards which have hitherto conducted this important branch of the public business, whether from some defect in the original constitution, the want of sufficient powers to pursue inquiry with effect, or the immensity of the labour they had to perform, have been found totally inadequate to the task.

The remedy proposed by Lord Henry Petty is to appoint a Board of ten Members, to whom it is proposed to assign three different departments of this service.—1. For the examination and close of all the Military Accounts which had been entered upon, but not concluded.—2. For the examination of all the Accounts in arrear, which had not yet been taken up nor entered upon at all. And, 3. for the examination of all the Army Accounts, from the 31st of December last; and to go on with the actual Expenditure of the Nation, so as to subject it to a constant, progressive, and immediate audit. After the present pressure of business has subsided, the ten Commissioners are to be reduced to six, and the three Boards converted into one.

Wednesday May 28.

CHARGE *against* MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

Mr Paul, after a few introductory words, laid on the table a paper which he stated to be articles of charge of high crimes and misdemeanours against the Marquis of Wellesley, with respect to his treatment of the Nabob of Oude.

These charges entered at great length into the conduct of the Noble Marquis, from his first arrival at Lucknow, the capital of the province of Oude, in 1798; and seemed chiefly to accuse his Lordship of oppression, and breach of faith, with the Nabob. In describing the state of Oude at the time of the Marquis's arrival, Lucknow, the capital, was represented as being as populous as London and Westminister, and the province itself as large as England and Wales. The Nabob was in the possession of an immense revenue, could take the field with 500 elephants, 13,000 horse, and 13,000 foot, and had, in jewels only, to the amount of four millions, sterling money.

Mr Francis said, that every thing in India depended on the power of the sword; but it was of the British sword. Those Indian Princes had obtained their sovereignties in consequence of the partial dissolution of the Mogul Empire. But however they held their tenures, he contended, whether they had obtained them justly or unjustly, was not now the question; they had held them for a series of years; they had held them by our authority; by every authority that was respectable in this country. We had guaranteed them in this possession by repeated treaties, which good faith certainly required us to keep. He thought we ought to enter on the discussion whenever it should come before the House under this conviction. We had entered into treaties with them as independent powers, and were, of course, bound to consider them as such.

Mr Fox acknowledged, that there was no principle more universal, than that the powers whose independence you guarantee by treaty should be treated as independent in the execution of any such treaty. In respect to the States of Europe, and those of India, there might, perhaps, be some difference as to feeling, but there could be none as to prin-

principle. The power of the sword was in no case to be justified in the violation of treaties. Were it, however, allowable to have any prepossession on the subject, he owned there might be one case in which he might less violently oppose it; not certainly in the case of Great Britain, but in the case of the weak against the strong. Without entering into the question, he observed, that where we had decided every thing by treaty, our obligations became the stronger.

The paper was ordered to be printed.

PROPERTY TAX BILL.

Lord Henry Petty moved the order of the day for the third reading of the property tax bill.

Mr Vansittart moved certain clauses by way of riders. The first for exempting Commissioners of the income tax from being parish officers, or obliged to serve on juries.—Agreed to. The second, that the assessments should not be suspended on account of the former assessments not being completed.

Mr Johnstone conceived this clause to create a very great hardship, in obliging people in one year to pay 16½ per cent. on their whole incomes.

The objection was answered by *Lord H. Petty* and *Mr Vansittart*, who thought, if it were not so, a *bonus* would be given to those who had evaded the assessment.

This clause was also agreed to, as were also another, brought up by Mr Vansittart, for facilitating the assessments for former years, and a clause for enabling the India Company to stop the tax from the interest of bonds issued after the 30th September 1806.

Mr Francis said, that an Hon. Member had remarked, that unless they were exempted from this tax, foreigners would withdraw their money from the funds. With respect to that question, he would inquire into the policy of it. The capital vested in the name of foreigners on the 6th of this month would produce a tax of between 40 and 50,000l. per ann. and it is increasing every day; so that what you are going to give up will, in reality, soon amount to 100,000l. annually. The money of foreigners is here in a state of security, and they will not draw it out of the funds merely on account of paying the tax. Where else could they place it so safely? But they find not only security, but speculation. The interest of this money is, however, spent in France, and for the support of our inveterate enemy. And how is it possible, even if the principle were just, to distinguish between real and pretended foreign property? If that could be done, perhaps all the real foreign property would not be worth the attention that I am bestowing upon it.—Mr Francis here adverted to the great sums of money that were sent over to this country confidentially, by unfortunate people who were obliged to emigrate, and to the flagitious use that was in some cases made of that confidence. The present clause, he said, would lay the ground of similar iniquities, perjury, and crimes.

He then read a clause of an article of agreement made with the contractors for the loan in the time of Queen Anne, and which he said was continued in all the subsequent contracts, stipulating that no charge, tax, &c. should be levied on their annuities. But these contracts, as far as they were specific, have been violated. It is saying, with you, who are British subjects, we will not perform our contract; but to you, who are foreigners, we will remit certain dues. Are not these foreigners bound, according to their means, to support the Government which protects them? But of all arguments, it appeared to him to be the strangest to say, that because they were not represented, they should on that account not be liable to pay taxes.—That would certainly not be the argument of those who were for taxing America. He had himself belonged to the society of "the Friends of the People," and was one of the last of them. They had petitioned the House for a reform in Parliament, and stated, that the people of England were not adequately represented, but they never stated, nor never thought, that they should not pay taxes. In that society were the present Lord Chancellor of England, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Treasurer of the Navy, and almost all those who were now high in his Majesty's Administration. The present state of the country should also be considered, when it was impossible to collect a tax that would not wring from the poor what they could not afford to give.

give. To abandon 100,000l. per annum to foreigners, at such a time, would be most grating to their feelings. At present they were in despair; unless used with great tenderness, they might be driven to madness. He concluded by moving for the expunging of the clause.

Mr Fox admitted the disinterestedness of his Hon. Friend (Mr Francis) in bringing forward his motion, and hoped he would do those with whom he had the honour to act equal justice, by believing, that in postponing this clause, they could not have been influenced by any particular tenderness to foreigners. He thought it would be extremely impolitic to discourage foreigners from vesting their money in the funds. The sum said to be vested in their names, he must conceive, was exaggerated. It was at all events only matter of opinion. The system, he would not deny, might be open to fraud, but it did not appear that any had been practised. If his Right Hon. Friend were to vest his property in the funds in the name of any foreigner, and he were to die, the property would go to the heirs of that foreigner, according to the French, or Dutch, or any other foreign laws.—With respect to the contract which his Hon. Friend mentioned in the time of Queen Ann, he was ready to admit that something had been done, which, without a strained construction, might be considered as a tax upon funds. But in the assessed, income, and property duties, the tax was never laid as on funded property. If laid upon foreigners, however, it could not be laid in any other manner than as a tax upon the funds. The arguments with respect to foreigners, he thought, were in some respects invidious. Would they not be able to aid the enemy more with their capital than the interest? And can you hinder its going to the enemy, unless you confiscate it all? Gentlemen should, in order to be assured that they were promoting justice, suppose themselves, not only in the place of others, but in the place of an enemy. The Hon. Gentleman need not be afraid, that this money would be pocketed by the individual, without being subject to any tax; there was, he believed, a property tax in France, as well as in England; and in ever country in Europe there was some kind of t x which would seize on a portion of this money. Another argument might be made use of against the justice of the measure. The money arising from this tax was expended in raising and supporting an army and navy, the principal object of which was to destroy France: so that the foreigner might exclaim, that a part of his property had been seized on for the purpose of enabling England to take possession of the remainder.

As to what the Hon. Gentleman had said on the subject of repreventation, no one who had said, that the representation of the country was inadequate, except perhaps a few eccentric men, had denied that the people owed obedience to that House as their representatives. The very phrase *inadequate representation* proved, that the friends of reform conceived, that the people were represented, that the virtual representation, indeed, was not complete, and that it ought to approach more to what was real. Every person with whom he had been connected, disclaimed the idea of universal suffrage, but he did not know on what the constitution of the country depended, if the people were not considered as virtually represented in Parliament. It was because America was neither virtually nor really represented in Parliament, and that the Americans had no complete communion of interests with this country, that our right to tax America was denied? that it was on precisely the same grounds that he now objected to taxing the property of foreigners in our funds. He never could agree with the Hon. Gentleman, that Parliament had a right to tax this property, because they had a power; and confessed that he was of the same opinion with Lord Thurlow, who said, that he did not understand that species of right, which, the moment it was done, was a wrong. It was impossible that the House could vote away money that did not belong to them; and this appeared from the act itself, the words of which were, "We give and grant to his Majesty so much money," which necessarily implied, that it belonged to the donors; and his Majesty's answer in receiving it is, "that he accepts it from his faithful subjects." The Government could not tax the country, it was the people that taxed themselves; by the constitution they had a right to give

their

their own, but not that which belonged to others; or, in other words, they had no right to give away any part of the property of those who were not represented in Parliament, and whose interests were not only not the same, but totally different. There was but one opinion in the House, that the point of taxation they had come to was truly lamentable; it was the opinion of all, that the burden should be lightened on the poor as much as possible; but he conceived, that, to attain this end in any degree, they should not be guilty of an injustice, they should keep their hands clean, and not defile them by giving away that which did not belong to them, for the purpose of lightening the load on the poor.

Sir Robert Buxton said he must enter his solemn protest against the tax, as a measure that went to defeat its own object, and lay a grievous burden of 13 instead of 10 per cent. upon the landed interest. If it was to be considered as a land tax, let it have all the benefit of a land tax, by being made only an annual measure.

Mr Vansittart and *Lord H. Petty* said, it was so far annual, that it might be repealed at any time.

Mr W. Smith could not let the bill pass without again giving his opinion on it. He said, that notwithstanding any ameliorations it might have undergone, there were still so many instances of injustice and inequality in the measure, that it should never meet with his concurrence. He had, in general, no objection to a tax on property. But a tax regulated like the present, was unequal and oppressive. An instance of the kind had come to his knowledge that very day. He had a letter from some persons who declared the only income they had was an annuity which would expire in 1808. And yet this annuity, which had a little more than two years to run, would pay a duty of 10 per cent. This was only one among various other instances he knew of.

Mr Huddlestone said, it would be impossible for the bill ever to operate. The most grievous hardships would be sustained by persons having incomes from the funds, under 50l. a year.—The effect would be, that many poor people must sell their capital; and when the principal was gone, spend the remainder of their lives in workhouses. He had made a calculation, by which it would appear, that the number of stockholders having incomes under 50l. a-year, amounted to 220,000l. All these would now be liable to pay 10 per cent. as well as the man who had so many thousands. He would ask if this was justice? The plan would make the funds lower, because poor people would dislike to put money there, and he did not think it would yield any revenue, because many of those who contributed to the burdens of the state, would shortly themselves become burdensome. He thought the tax ought to have been increased on persons of large fortunes, so as to lighten it on small ones.

Lord De Blaquiere asked if it was liberal or fair to enter protest against a bill after it had passed through all its stages? It had already received the sanction of the House, and it ought not to be sent into the world with a *tin canister tied to its tail.*

Mr Vansittart said, if the documents before the House were examined, it would be found that the higher classes were comparatively so few, that a great burden on them would not make up for the loss of revenue arising even from a slight alleviation exercised towards the lower classes.

Mr Atkins Wright said, he knew of property in the funds possessed by persons who received parish relief. Yet this property would not be liable to the duty.

The bill was then passed.

On the report of the Irish stamp duty bill, *Sir John Newport* moved a clause to repeal that part of the former Irish stamp duty act, by which a newspaper was to be suppressed if the printer of it should be absent ten days, or the proprietor three months, from Ireland.

The House resolved itself into a committee to consider of allowing salaries to the new Military Commissioners. It was then agreed, on the motion of *Mr Vansittart*, that 1500l. a-year, during the time they were employed, be allowed to the Chief Commissioners, and 1000l. to the others; with an increased allowance in case of going abroad; allowances to clerks, &c.

Friday,

Friday, May 30.

NEW MILITARY SYSTEM.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the mutiny bill, when

Mr Windham rose and adverted, first, to the clause containing the form of the oath to be taken by the person enlisting: He was to swear that he was of the proper age: that he did not belong to any regiment of militia, or to the navy; and that he proposed to serve his Majesty for the period of seven years, and further as his Majesty should direct, not exceeding three years; such service was to terminate at the end of six months of continued peace, subsequent to the expiration of the seven years; and there was to be a direction in the act, that if the person was under 18 when he enlisted, so many years should be added to the term as would make the seven years commence from his age of 18 years. There were other clauses, particularly that every soldier entitled to his discharge, who should be serving abroad, should be sent to Great Britain free of expence, and be entitled to have and receive marching money, and be allowed the usual number of halting days till he reached the place where he was first attested. These clauses constituted the most material alterations in the bill. The House was already in possession of the subject. He trusted he had by this bill secured what he wished—that while the contract with the soldier was secured to the public, the soldier also had the pledge of Parliament for its performance. A power was still left to the Executive Government to vary the contract after a certain number of years. It was impracticable, upon a subject so varied, to provide before hand for all possible cases. Something must be left to be regulated at the discretion of the instant. He referred to the measures adopted prior to the present war for recruiting the army, and pointed out their inefficacy. The plan of the supplementary militia, which was to have raised 100,000 men, was one of the first adopted. Could any one suppose that a measure so oppressive would have been resorted to, if the ordinary method of recruiting had not failed? It was attempted to raise the militia by the force of ballot, but it was well known, that the number fell considerably short of what were wanted. Recourse was had to penalties of 10l. then of 20l. All these measures were so many confessions of the want of the power and means of recruiting. So many schemes having failed, it was evident that there was no remedy but going back to the ordinary means of recruiting. By the high bounties, and various other modes, a necessity had been created for doing that which was now called a wanton innovation, and it was necessary to adopt a total change. The only question was as to the fittest plan. He thought that all the good sense upon this subject lay in a narrow compass. He had stated, when he opened the outline of his military plan, that all the option which nature furnished was force or choice.—He was therefore willing, in the first place, to try the effect of voluntary enlistment; and, to encourage it, he knew no way but to make what was offered worthy the acceptance of those to whom it was tendered, and having done so, all had been done that could be done. If afterwards it was found that a sufficient number of the community could not be taught to think that the condition of a soldier was preferable to any other, then certainly recruiting by voluntary service was impossible; the army must be left unrecruited, or recourse must be had to compulsion.—What was to be done? You could not change your population, but you might change the nature of your service.—If any thing was in the power of Government, it was that of effecting a change in the capacity of those it retained in its pay. True it was, that Government could not make a soldier's life a life of ease, plenty, or great profit; but in every age, and every period, motives had not been wanting to draw men into that honourable station. If those motives alone were not sufficient, other advantages must be called in aid. One advantage was, the stripping the service of the impediment of enlisting for life, or for an indefinite term. It had been said, that if the service was not eligible for life, how could it be expected to be so for seven years? He thought it unnecessary to argue, that the option of quitting a station was a reason for entering into it. It was certainly an advantage to a man, that if upon trial he did not like service, or any change happen-

pened in his circumstances, he should be at liberty to quit it. The universal practice of other countries had been to give men that option. He expatiated on the preference which was deservedly given, in almost every country but our own, to recruiting for limited service. Men went into the army for various reasons: Sometimes because they did not chuse to stay at home; or they wished to see the world, to witness those great scenes they had heard of; to behold the deaths of heroes in the service of their country, or they might be anxious to talk of them after they had seen them. To give such men an opportunity of roaming the world and indulging their feeling, was the only way to procure soldiers for the army, provided their ardour was not weakened by the idea that they were never to have the option of returning. The inconveniencies of limited enlistment came under three heads—Its effect on the character of the soldier—its operation on colonial service—and the loss in the numbers of the army, by discharging the men at the expiration of their periods.—He proceeded to argue these three points, referring particularly to the troops of France, Switzerland, Austria, and the Continent in general, to shew that enlisting for a limited period had no effect upon the character of a soldier. He contended that there was no real cause of apprehension that any danger to the service would be the consequence of discharging men at the expiration of the periods for which they were enlisted, and that it was not probable the number of men discharged would be great. They would, like the merchants and the agriculturists, feel the benefit and interest resulting from a perseverance in their different pursuits, and wish to continue in them. The India Company, who enlisted men for a period of five years, kept the most perfect good faith with them, and yet they never wanted a supply until stopped by Government, because it interfered with the recruiting for the army. This was a strong instance to prove the real utility of the plan.—These were the inconveniencies to which it had been said the system was liable, and which were to be set against the reasonable hope which his Majesty's Government entertained of its success. The system would have the effect of raising the character of the soldier, and consequently would raise the facility of recruiting. The usual method which was resorted to for supplying the deficiencies in the army, was by obtaining convicts, men who, from temporary distresses, or in the moment of intoxication, were induced to list, and boys. By such means the general character of the army was brought into disrepute, and the necessity for strict and severe discipline created. The whole experience of the service would operate against such means of recruiting. The real question to try was, whether the service would not be in the general estimation better. A soldier would be no longer a sort of reproach, as for persons to say, when he enters the army, "Oh! he is gone, and done with!"—There was another amelioration, which might be the subject of future discussion, and which was in contemplation to adopt, namely, that of giving to the soldier civil privileges, as meant elective franchises in counties in England. This, he trusted, would serve to raise into repute the service, and tend, in addition to the other benefits, to a permanent supply. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded with an amendment to the oath in the mutiny bill, which amendment will go to alter the term of service.

Sir James Pulteney said, there were very few men, who would enter for the mere purpose of obtaining glory, and would not prefer home to colonial service.—The great inducement would be the bounties. It was a fact, that men who were enlisted under the additional defence act, afterwards volunteered for general and unlimited service. With regard to experience, we might take that of Prussia, France and Russia, who were decidedly against such a system, with the exception of Prussia in certain cases, who enlisted strangers for unlimited service. The last ordonnance in France, previous to the revolution, decreed, that those men who were enlisted for limited service should not be discharged during the war. The effect of discharging men during the war would be this, that as their period of service was near expiring, they would become less the soldier and more the citizen. The general effect would be to impair

and

and injure the home service, as well colonial or foreign.—If, however, the Right Hon. Gentleman was determined to try the system, he would recommend the regular recruiting to be continued.

Mr Yorke said, that the more he considered the subject, the more he was convinced that it was built upon theory. It was not necessary to apply to Parliament for the adoption of a measure which Government might adopt under the sanction of his Majesty. What was the reason of coming to parliament?—Was there any fear that Government could not keep faith with the soldier? Had not his Majesty an undoubted right to exercise his prerogative? In order to shew the beneficial effects of the present system, he would state from documents on the table the amount and condition of the army, with the defects, and what had been done to remedy those defects. The amount of the army is 150,000 men, excluding the artillery, foreign corps, local corps, and militia. The numbers wanting on the 26th June, to complete that force, was 44,846. Since that time, a considerable accession has taken place, and the present deficiencies do not amount to more than 30,000. The casualties on an average of the three years, 1803, 1804, 1805, by reference to the papers, would be about 16,746 The total number to be supplied, after making the calculations, would be 33,000 men. Would the Right Hon. Gentleman's system produce a supply to that amount?—The enlistment for the army has been the same since the time of King William, with an exception in two instances—one in the reign of Queen Anne, when it was proposed, in a similar way to the present, to enlist for three years. A clause was introduced by Lord Bolingbroke into the mutiny bill to that effect, but it did not continue more than two years. On the accession of the House of Hanover, this clause was omitted; a strong proof of the wisdom of our ancestors, who were not in the practice of indulging in fanciful theories. The other instance was during the administration of Lord North. An order was issued from the Secretary at War, by command of his Majesty, for recruiting the army for three years, or during the rebellion. That system prevailed from 1775 to 1779, and was then put an end to. Mr Yorke then entered into a comparison of the produce under the present system, at three different periods of the war. The ordinary recruiting had produced annually 11,788; with the addition of limited service, 19,470; and, with the whole of the additional means of recruiting, 28,470.—The Right Hon. Gentleman, after making some further calculations, contended, that the last measures had produced an addition of 50,000 men to the army. He then contrasted the situation of the army now and in the American war, from which he drew inferences in favour of the present system. With respect to India, it was necessary to keep up, in time of peace, an army of 25,000 Europeans, and contended, in opposition to the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Windham), that it was not probable many men would be inclined to enlist for colonial service.

Mr Fox said, it was the constitution of this country that the army should be essentially under the controul of Parliament, and not wholly under the influence of the Crown. A Right Hon. Gentleman said, that we had been meddling, not with the King's army, but with that of Parliament; here was a strange distinction, for he considered the unlimited force the Royal, and the limited, the Parliamentary army. He considered the general principle of the system the best that could be brought forward, and dwelt for a considerable time on the great political advantages which the establishment of a large disposable force in this country would produce to Europe. He wished for the restoration of peace upon any terms consistent with the honour of the country; not by giving up our connections with the belligerent powers. That object, however, is not to be attained easily. We were placed, not in an unfortunate, but in an ungracious situation, a situation which no splendid victories or gallant atchievments could easily remedy. It must be done obtained by taking long views—by looking to distant periods—by gaining a different sort of army.

With respect to army, he entertained the sanguine hopes that it would be placed, by the proposed alteration in its system, upon the most respectable footing. As to the navy, he had such a high

high opinion both of the skill of its officers, and of the great reputation it had gained (a reputation which would do more than any thing else to preserve its superiority), that he felt confident that France and Spain could never equal it.—He therefore differed much from some of his Hon. Friends on the subject of invasion. He by no means dreaded invasion. He thought we had in the first place a powerful security in the superiority of our navy; and in the second place, in the spirit of the British nation, which he was convinced was abundantly sufficient to triumph ultimately over any army that could invade this country. When he was asked then, Why do you want a greater army? he should answer, "We have enough, and more than enough." So far from thinking the number too few to defend the country, he would state most distinctly, that if he saw any prospect of recovering for Europe what had been lost in the late unfortunate campaign, he should have no objection to risk a part of the army we possess in the attempt. He thought that we should think of acting offensively in the war, as far as our powers extended. Although the disposeable force of this country bore but a small proportion to the French armies, yet it did not follow that we should not be able, at some future period, to give a powerful and effectual assistance to some of those nations which France, in her ambition for extending her power, may hereafter chuse to attack. He was always an eager and ardent friend of peace, and he was still a friend of peace. He indeed wished for such a peace as could be made on tolerable terms, but the character of the peace he wished for was, that it should preserve our connections with the Continent of Europe, and not give up any thing which the point of honour forbade us to give up. If such a peace were made, he hoped the nation would not uselessly retain the passions of war in a time of peace.

It had been insinuated that Ministers were acting against the opinions of persons of the highest authority, that it was necessary they should not lose any popularity which they might have, by refusing to take these opinions into consideration, But, Sir, let us recollect that it is our duty, as his Majesty's servants, not to temporize with popular opinions. If we do our duty to the country, we shall not follow any such rule, because, at every step we take, we shall certainly risk our popularity. We must endeavour, by persevering in what appears to us the right track, to restore the country to its ancient system. He that swerves from that road acts like a political coward. If he gives up his own opinion, he deserts his duty as a sworn servant of the King, to whom he is bound to give the best advice within his power. He is not true to the people, nor faithful in his discharge of his duty as a Member of Parliament, nor will his efforts either redound to his own honour, or conduce to the general good.

The call for the question became exceedingly clamorous as soon as Mr Fox concluded.—At four o'clock in the morning, the House divided on the following clause,—"that the first enlistment of seven years should be extended to ten years in time of war, or to six months after the conclusion of peace—that whatever may be the inferior age of the recruit, his term of service shall not commence until he arrive at eighteen years of age—and that those serving abroad shall return free of expence, and receive marching money to the place where they were originally enlisted."—Ayes, 254—noes 125. A scene of rather a new kind took place after the division. Most of the strangers, supposing that an immediate adjournment would take place, went away. The ministers, however, moved, that the clause be read a first time; this was opposed by Lord Castlereagh, who moved that the Chairman report progress. A warm debate ensued, and no less than seven divisions took place, four of which were upon a repetition of the motion, "that the Chairman do now leave the Chair." At length the business terminated by the Speaker's suggesting that an amendment should be proposed, *pro forma*, so as to admit of a further discussion of the principle of the clause.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

HOLLAND.

THE new King and Queen of Holland arrived at their palace, the House in the Wood, near the Hague, on the 17th June. They passed under illuminated triumphal arches, and the road through the wood was lighted by torches. They were escorted by French troops. The Dutch papers give a dry, cold account of the procession. Nothing is said of any public rejoicings; nothing of any acclamations of the multitude. Not a huzza seems to have disturbed the mournful silence with which they stole by night into the palace of the Nassaus. The arches were erected by French troops; and the King and Queen, instead of being conveyed by their new subjects to their residence, were escorted by the soldiers of the tyrant who has elevated them to the regal dignity. The procession had the air and appearance of a funeral—the funeral of Batavian freedom.

HAGUE,—*June* 20.

Yesterday his Majesty gave an audience to their High Mightinesses, when every solemnity of ceremonial was observed. They were introduced in the most regular form by the Marshal Governor of the Place, Noguez. The speech delivered by Mr De Vos Van Steenwyk Tot Den Hogenhof on the occasion was of the following purport:

"Sire—The Assembly of their High Mightinesses, in whose name I have at present the honour to speak, is come in a body to offer their obedience to your Majesty, and to felicitate you upon your accession to the throne of Holland. In acquitting themselves of so solemn a duty, they entreat you, Sire, to receive favourably the sentiments of a deserving and every way respectable nation.

"The concurrence of events and circumstances which have overthrown the political system of Europe, has at length involved our country. After sustaining a multitude of shocks, the nation looks for a term to its long agitations, and ventures to hope, that the sceptre confided to your Majesty's foresight and wisdom, will restore its happiness and quiet.

"Peace, Sire, is the greatest of Europe's wants. It is especially so of Holland. May the powerful genius of Napoleon the Great, give to us, one day, this invaluable blessing!

"Sire, a nation celebrated for its temperance, delights to contemplate in you the model of all the virtues, and gives itself up to the consoling hope, that the paternal care of your Majesty for its true interests, will, under the sacred guidance of Providence, invigorate its industry and its commerce, and renovate its ancient glory and splendour. Thus will the present generation and their posterity hail your Majesty as the regenerator of the public prosperity."

After the audience of his Majesty, their High Mightinesses were presented to her Majesty the Queen. The President addressed her Majesty as follows:—

"Madam—With the confidence inspired by the graces and affability of your Majesty, the Assembly of their High Mightinesses eagerly entreats to present to you their homage and respect.

"Permit us, Madam, to join your Majesty in the vows and congratulations we have just borne to his Majesty the King.

"May the general welfare, which will be the constant object of the cares of his Majesty, your august spouse, long prove his happiness, and the happiness of your Majesty, and of all the Royal Family."

Both these speeches were received in the most gracious manner by their Majesties. The Administration of the department of Holland, the Deputies of several other local Administrations of the kingdom, and the Staff Officers of the navy, had also a formal audience of his Majesty.

On the 23d of June their Majesties made

made their solemn entrance into the Hague. The procession left the Palace in the Wood at noon, in the following order:—A Herald at Arms—His Majesty's Horse Guards—The Guard of Honour—The Council of State in three coaches—The Admirals in one coach—The Ministers in two coaches—The Great Officers of the Crown in one Coach—

THEIR MAJESTIES,

The Generals in two coaches—The Ladies and Officers of the Royal Household in one coach. These were followed by Aides de-camp, and other officers. Detachments of hussars and dragoons closed the procession.

When the procession reached the Palace of their High Mightinesses, their Majesties were received at the door by four Deputies from the Assembly. They ascended the stair-case, passed through the National Library, and were received at the door of the anti chamber by the President of their High Mightinesses, and two other Deputies. Having entered the hall of Assembly, her Majesty was conducted to her tribune by two Deputies. The King seated himself on his throne, and put on his hat. On the right side and behind his Majesty sat the Grand Chamberlain, and the Aid de Camp General; on the left, the Master of the Horse, and the Grand Master of the Civil List. All the other Officers of State were ranged in proper situations. The Members of the Assembly stood up in their places uncovered on the entrance of the King; but when his Majesty covered himself, they followed his example. The President placed himself in his chair, directly opposite to the King.—After the King was seated on his throne, he directed the grand Master of the Ceremonies to administer the oaths of allegiance to their High Mightinesses. The oaths were accordingly first taken by the President, and afterwards by the other members in the order of their seniority. Each Member approached to the foot of the Throne, and was sworn on the Evangelists.

When all the Members were sworn, his Majesty delivered the following speech to the Assembly:—

"GENTLEMEN,

"When the National Deputies came to offer me the throne which I ascend this day, I accepted it under the conviction that it was the whole nation—that the confidence and the necessities of all called me to it.

"Relying on the intelligence, zeal, and patriotism of the principal public functionaries, and particularly on yours, Gentlemen, the Deputies, I have fearlessly weighed in my mind the misfortunes of the nation in their fullest extent. Animated by the strongest desire to promote the welfare of this good people, and entertaining a hope that I should one day attain that end, I stifled those sentiments which, till then, had been ever the object and happiness of my life. I have consented to change my country, to cease to be solely and entirely a Frenchman, after having passed my whole life in performing, to the best of my ability, the duties which that name prescribes to all who have the honour of bearing it.

"I have consented to separate myself, for the first time, from that which, from my infancy, has possessed my love and admiration, to lose the repose and independence which those which Heaven calls to govern cannot have—to quit that, the separation from which would fill me with apprehension, even in the most tranquil times, and whose presence precludes danger.

"I have consented to all this—and, Gentlemen, had I not done so, I would nevertheless yet act the same part, now that by the ardour, joy, and confidence of the people through whose country I have passed, they have proved to me that you were the true interpreters of the nation; now especially, when I am convinced that I may rely on your zeal, your attachment to the interests of your native land, and on your confidence in, and fidelity towards me.

"Gentlemen, this is the first day of the *real independence of the United Provinces.* A transient glance at past ages is sufficient to convince us that they never had a stable government, a fixed destiny, a real independence. Under that famous people, whom they fought and served by turns, as under the Franks, and the Empire of the West, they were neither free nor easy.

"Neither were they so afterwards, when subjected to Spain.

"Their wars, and their repeated quarrels until the union, added to the glory

glory of the nation, confirmed its qualities in point of loyalty, intrepidity, and honour, for which, indeed, it had been always celebrated; but its efforts procured it neither tranquillity nor independence, even under the Princes of Orange, who, though they were useful to their country, as Captains and politicians, were always disturbing it by pretending, or endeavouring to obtain a power which the nation denied them.

"Nor could Holland be considered in that state in later times, when the promulgation of ideas, and the general agitation of Europe, so long suspended the repose of nations.

"After so many vicissitudes, so much agitation, so many calamities; and at a time when the great states were enlarging themselves, ameliorating and concentrating their Governments and their forces, this country could enjoy no real safety nor independence but in a moderate monarchial state; a form which has been acknowledged during a long period, and by each nation in its turn, as the most perfect, and, if not absolutely so, yet as much so as the nature of man will admit. But, doubtless, if perfection were the lot of humanity, we might then dispense with a Government of this kind.—Laws would then be founded in wisdom, and obeyed without reluctance or obstacle; virtue would reign triumphant, and ensure its own reward; vice would be banished, and wickedness rendered impotent; but illusions which favour such romantic ideas of human nature are transient, and experience soon brings us back to positive facts.

"However, even monarchy is not sufficient for a country, which, though powerful and important, is not sufficiently so for its position, which requires forces of the first rank both by land and sea. It will, therefore, be necessary for it to form a connection with one of the great Powers of Europe, with which its amity may be eternally assured, without any alteration of its independence.

"This, Gentlemen, is what your nation has done; this is the object of its constitutional laws, and also that of my taking upon me an employment so glorious; this is my object in placing myself in the midst of a people who are, and ever shall be mine, by my affection and my solicitude. With pride I perceive two of the principal means of government and confidence offering themselves to me; the *honour* and the *virtue* of the inhabitants.

"Yes, Gentlemen, these shall be the real support of the throne—I wish for no other guides. For my part, I can see no ground of difference in religion or any other nominal distinction—distinctions can only arise from merit and services. My design is only to remedy the evils which the country has suffered. The duration of these evils, and the difficulty in remedying them, will only encrease and realize my glory.

"To effect these objects, I have occasion for the entire confidence of the nation, their complete devotion, and all the talents of the distinguished men whom it contains, but particularly of you, Gentlemen, whose zeal, talents, and patriotism are well known.

"I am at this moment appealing to good and faithful Hollanders, before the Deputies of the provinces and principal cities of the kingdom. I see them around me with pleasure. Let them bear to their fellow citizens the assurance of my solicitude and affection; let them carry the same testimony of these sentiments to Amsterdam; that city which is the honour of commerce, and of the country; that city which I wish to call my good and faithful capital, though the Hague will always remain the residence of the Sovereign. Let them also carry the same assurances to their fellow citizens and the deputies of that neighbouring city, the prosperity of which I hope very soon to renew, and whose inhabitants I distinguish.

"It is by these sentiments, Gentlemen, it is by the union of all orders of people in the state, and by that of my subjects among themselves; it is by the devotion of each individual to his duties, the only basis of real honour assigned to men; but principally to the unanimity which has hitherto preserved these provinces from all dangers and calamities, and which has ever been their shield, that I expect the tranquillity, safety, and glory of the nation, and the happiness of my life."

His Majesty then withdrew, and the procession returned to the Palace in the Wood, in the same order in which it reached the Assembly.

King Louis had scarcely set foot in his new dominions, when he began to exercise

exercise his royal prerogative. He has announced, that it is his intention to confer the following dignities upon some of those persons who have been most instrumental in placing him upon the throne of Holland; Verhuel is to be created Count of Vianew; Gogel, Baron Breda; and Six, Count Kuglenberg.

The Dutch Papers are filled with those scenes of adulation and servility which have taken place in consequence of the recent changes in the Government. What the real sentiments of the people are, however, cannot be concealed. With the exception of the French troops, whom he has gained over by caresses and places, King Louis has not a single friend in the country. When the crews of the ships in the Texel were ordered to man the yards, and give three cheers in honour of the new King, of six ships of the line, three only would comply, and the officers did not seem desirous to press it. Orders were issued to serve out to each seaman an allowance of Geneva to drink *his Majesty's* health—to a man they declared that they were not thirsty, and therefore had no use for the liquor!

WEST INDIES.

Massacre at Cape Francois.

On the 14th and 15th of May, a general massacre of all the remaining white inhabitants of Cape Francois took place, and it was said, generally throughout that part of this ill fated island, under the dominion of Dessalines: the particulars of this tragical event are briefly these:—Some time previous to the 14th May, the greater part of the white French inhabitants of Cape Francois were ordered, under some pretence, to a fort three leagues from the town, and there confined; on the night of the 14th, the residue of the unfortunate people, amounting to about 150, were strangled in their beds by order of the Emperor; the blood-thirsty villains, not content with this, plunged their bayonets into their bodies, mangling them in a horrid manner; they then plundered the houses of those unfortunate people, who have thus fallen victims to the avarice and cruelty of the Black Emperor. On the 15th, it was reported at the Cape, that most of the inhabitants, who had been sent to the fort, had been put to death in a most cruel manner, and their bodies treated with the greatest indignity.

Attempt upon Dominica.

An attempt has been made upon the shipping in Roseau Bay, Dominica, which appears to have been but the precursor of a meditated attack upon that colony. The Gazette contains an official account of the capture of the enemy's vessels, and through a private channel we have received General Dalrymple's official account of the affair. The following is the substance of both:

"On the 21st of May, the crew of his Majesty's ship Dominica, lying in Roseau bay, (while all the officers except the Master were on shore) mutinied, and carried her into Guadaloupe.—At this time Dominica was without the immediate protection of any of our cruizers, and many very valuable sugar ships were moored in the bay. The mutineers, it appears, had advised an immediate attempt upon the town and shipping at Roseau. The French Commander at Guadaloupe (Ernouf) accordingly manned the Dominica with 73 men (including 16 soldiers,) and dispatched her on the 23d, with a schooner, mounting one long 9 pounder, two 2 pounders, with small arms, and 65 men, and four row boats. The Duke of Montrose Packet, Capt. Dynely, from England, had just landed her mails at Dominica, and General Dalrymple being informed that she was one of the fastest sailers in the service, and that her Commander was an enterprizing and zealous man, but that she was weakly manned, put 26 men of the 46th, and 15 of the 3d West India regiment on board, under the command of Lieut. Wallis of the 46th. Fortunately the Wasp and Cygnet sloops arrived in the interval. The enemy seeing these vessels, destroyed their row boats, and endeavoured to escape; but the packet pursued the schooner, soon came up with her, engaged her for three quarters of an hour, and on the approach of the Cygnet she surrendered. The packet too, from her superior sailing, and judicious manœuvres, obliged the Dominica to alter her course, by which she was thrown into the way of the Wasp, to which she surrendered. Two men were killed on board the Dominica.—We had not a man hurt. Gen. Dalrymple be-

bestows merited praise on the Captain of the Packet, on Lieut. Wallis, and the other officers and men engaged in the defeat of this enterprise. He also praises the zeal of a very young gentleman, Lieut. Hamilton, of the 46th, who, though very much indisposed, insisted upon taking his turn of duty, and succeeded, with twelve men and a serjeant of the same corps, in a merchantman's boat, in retaking a colonial sloop, tho' several leagues at sea. The French General, Hortades, was on board the Dominica. Admiral Cochrane says he is at a loss to guess what could have induced an officer of his rank to engage in such petty predatory warfare, particularly as he was taken without any uniform. One of the principal mutineers is said to have been taken on board the Dominica.

The accounts of the state of the different islands are favourable. Letters from Barbadoes of 22d May state, that they were more healthy there than they had been for some time before.—At Martinique the French were in daily expectation of a force from Europe.—An expedition was expected to go from Guadaloupe against Demerara and Surinam, but every thing was in readiness to repel it. General Bowyer was about to make a tour of the islands, to inspect the fortifications, &c.

Miranda's Expedition.

We have as yet no information respecting this expedition that is entitled to implicit credit. It is certain, however, that two of his schooners attached to the expedition, have been taken by two Spanish schooners and a brig, after an action of six hours off the coast of Cumana. The Leander escaped, but two stout vessels were in pursuit of her.—On the other hand, according to a letter from a Commander in the expedition published in the Haytian (St Domingo, Gazette, the expedition, notwithstanding this partial disaster, has been completely successful. It states that Miranda had taken the Island of Santa Margaritta, and the towns of Barcelona and Cumana; that the army was filing off for Caraccas, and that at every step it was joined by immense numbers of the natives.

A number of letters concur in stating, that the Leander had returned to Grenada early in June, but is thought by no means improbable that Miranda, with his Staff and troops, may have previously landed. Accounts from Trinidad state, that Admiral Cochrane had dispatched his son in the Jason frigate, with the Flying Fish tender, to cruize for Miranda, off the coast of Barcelona, and Caraccas, and to give him assurance, that every assistance in the power of the British squadron should be given to forward the success of his enterprize.—The Flying Fish had returned to Trinidad, and the Lilly sloop of war had been sent to replace her. No intelligence by the tender had transpired; but the prompt sailing of the Lilly gave rise to much speculative opinion. A report prevailed that the armourers employed at Cumana by the Spanish Government had been apprehended and executed on a charge of having rendered unfit for service the muskets that had been entrusted to them to repair.

We formerly mentioned that Mr Ogden, a New York merchant, was under prosecution for assisting to fit out Miranda's expedition. His memorial to Congress has been published.—It was thrown over their table and he himself censured for libelling the Government; but it is a *true* libel; and it strikingly displays the pusillanimity of the Executive, and the servility of the prevailing party in the Legislature. Mr Ogden shews, by incontrovertible documents, that the President and Secretary of State had official communications with Miranda respecting the expedition; that although they did not openly countenance it, they gave every encouragement to American citizens to lend it every aid, and that they could easily have prevented its sailing had they been so disposed. It appears from the same memorial that Miranda received no countenance from the British Government.

Gibraltar.

The accounts from Gibraltar are satisfactory as to the health of the garrison, but much otherwise as to its morals. On the 16th ult. a soldier was hanged for shooting his wife when drunk upon sentry; and scarcely a day elapses without some crime or melancholy accident happening from the shocking inebriety of the troops.

General

General Fox gave out the following Orders on the subject lately, which, however, has had no effect in putting a stop to it.

"*Gibraltar, May* 28, 1806.

"No. 1. The Lieutenant Governor is *much shocked* at the *shameful drunkenness* that has prevailed in the garrison for these two last days, and he has observed, that this has *too often* been the case on the 24th of the month. The Lieutenant Governor cannot allow himself to suppose that British soldiers can be so absurd and unlike *men*, that they cannot have money in their pockets without making a bad use of it. The Lieutenant Governor is determined to prevent this in future; and if it cannot be prevented by other means, great severity, and parades every two or three hours, must be resorted to."

General Fox sailed on the 28th June, to replace General Craig (who has returned to England in very bad health,) in the command in Sicily. He had been preceded by a reinforcement of four regiments, for whose safety some apprehensions were entertained, as they had no stronger convoy than one frigate, and the Spaniards were known to have eight sail of the line ready for sea at Carthagena.

BRITISH ARMY IN SICILY.

The following General Orders have been issued by Major General Sir John Stuart to the British army in Sicily:—

"Head-Quarters, British Army,
Messina, May 27. 1806.

"His Sicilian Majesty has been pleased to confide to Major-Gen. Sir John Stuart the chief command of the line of defence betwixt Milazzo and Cape Passaro*, and to place under his direction, in conjunction with the British troops, the proportion of his Sicilian Majesty's forces, both regular and militia, in that extent of territory. Major-General De Rosenheim has the immediate command of his Sicilian Majesty's troops upon the above line, and Brigadiers Fardella, Manichini, and the Duke de Floresta, are the General Officers acting under his orders. The regulated honours will be mutually given by the army to the General and other Officers of each nation, and the rules of military subordination and obedience, when acting together, will be reciprocal. Lieut-Colonel Bunbury, of his Britannic Majesty's service, will conduct the Quartermaster-General's department for the combined troops; and references will be made to him on the objects thereof accordingly.

"The principles of respect to his Sicilian Majesty's Government—of unanimity with his troops, and kind civility towards the inhabitants—were fully inculcated by his Excellency Sir James Craig, in his orders to the British army; and the happy effects of obedience to those orders have been already so fortunately manifest, that the Major-General, not only finds a reiteration of them unnecessary, but he is gratified in the opportunity of alluding to a subject in which the example of the officer, and the discipline of the soldier, have been so gratefully proved in their consequences. The officers of his Sicilian Majesty, Sir John Stuart is persuaded, will second, in cultivating the same dispositions in their orders with respect to the British army. Engaged in the same interests, and against the same common enemy of our allied and gracious Sovereigns, they will, of course, be equally sensible of the importance of that harmony which will be the most auspicious basis to our future enterprizes, and the surest pledge of our successes in the objects for which we are united."

By the last accounts from Sicily, they had not the smallest expectation of any attempt being made upon that Island by the French; on the contrary, the French were busy fortifying the different Islands on the Coast of Naples, to protect them from Sir Sidney Smith, of whom they were very apprehensive.

Sir Sidney was at Palermo when the last accounts from Sicily reached Malta: he had supplied Gaeta with every kind of stores and provisions they required, and no fears were entertained for the safety of that place. The Prince of Hesse had driven some Neapolitan officers out of the garrison with ignominy who had proposed to surrender.

NAVAL,

* This line comprehends the whole eastern coast of the kingdom, comprehending, with Melazzo, the three important fortresses of Messina, Augusta, and Syracuse.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A French flotilla destined to blockade Gaeta has been intercepted. The following account of this brilliant affair is given in the Gazette, from a letter transmitted by Lord Collingwood from Capt. Prowse, of the Sirius, dated Malta, April 27th.

"MY LORD,—Being 6 or 7 leagues to the eastward of Civita Vecchia on the 17th instant, at two P. M. I gained intelligence that a French force was to have sailed that morning from thence, and were to proceed to Naples. I crowded a press of sail in the same direction; and at a quarter past four they were seen from the mast-head near shore. On closing with them just after sunset, I had the satisfaction of seeing one ship, three brigs (corvettes), and five heavy gun-vessels, a list of which is annexed, formed in compact order of battle, within two leagues of the Tiber, and near a dangerous shoal, lying to, with resolution to await our attack. At seven, within pistol shot, we commenced firing with vigour from both sides, and continued closely engaged with the squadron for two hours, when the Commodore, in the ship, hailed "he had surrendered." His gallant and determined resistance, together with the dangers of the shore, and the crippled condition of his Majesty's ship, (the smoothness of the water admitting the enemy to use their guns with the greatest effect,) prevented me from pursuing the remainder of the flotilla, although several were much disabled, and compelled, a short time before the ship struck, to cease firing, and make off. Had it been daylight, I have no doubt, from the firm and gallant conduct evinced by the officers and ship's company, that we should have succeeded in capturing more of the enemy's vessels. I have deeply to lament the loss of my nephew, the only officer, and eight seamen and marines, killed in the above contest, and three officers and seventeen seamen and marines wounded, nine of whom are in a very dangerous state. The ship captured is called La Bergere; mounting eighteen long twelve-pounders, manned with one hundred and eighty-nine men, and was commanded by Chaney Dulovis, Capitaine of a frigate, and Commodore of the flotilla, and belonging to the Legion of Honour. She is a remarkably fine vessel, sails well, and is fit for his Majesty's service."

Besides the Commodore, taken, of 18 twelve pounders, 1 thirty pounder carronade, and 189 men, *eight* other vessels were opposed to the Sirius! viz. one of 18 nine pounders, 2 thirty-six pound carronades, and 160 men; two of 12 nine pounders; one of 12 eighteen pounders, and two 68 pounder carronades; and four of four pounders, and 1 thirty-six pounder carronade each.

Another letter from Lord Collingwood states, that the boats of the Renommee and Nautilus had most gallantly boarded, carried and brought out from under the guns of the town of Torre de Vieja, and under the fire of more than 100 musketeers, a Spanish schooner of 9 guns and 38 men. She was moored with a chain within half pistol shot of the shore; had boarding nettings up, and was in every respect prepared to receive the boats, as were also the batteries and musketeers. In the boats Mr Charles Forbes, midshipman, and 6 men were wounded.—The enemy had 9 men wounded, one of them mortally, the others severely.

The Gazette of the 15th July contains an account of a gallant enterprize performed by the boats of the Minerva frigate, in substance as follows:

"Learning that there were some lugger privateers in Finisterre bay, under the protection of the fort, Captain Collier sent the cutter and barge, manned with volunteers, under Lieutenants Mulcaster and Ogle Moore, and Lieut. Menzies of the marines, to scour the bay. Our tars landed, carried the fort, mounting eight 12 and 24 pounders, spiked the guns, made prisoners of a part of the Spanish guard, and brought off in triumph five Spanish luggers, laden with wine, &c. Not a man was hurt on either side, although the boats on their return, during a calm of nearly three hours, were exposed to the fire of a two gun battery, from a hill to the southward of the town."

The Commerce, Captain Dalrymple, from Penang, was totally lost in Madras Roads, in December last: Lord George Stewart (who was a passenger) with his Lady and Captain Dalrymple, got safe on shore. The ship went in pieces, and a number of lives were lost, from the impatience of those who wanted to go on shore in the night. All who stayed with the wreck were saved.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Address of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to the King.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in the General Assembly, beg leave to approach the throne of our gracious Sovereign with the unanimous expression of our affectionate and zealous attachment to your Person and Government.

The present circumstances of national danger unite the exertions of all your Majesty's faithful subjects; and the immense accessions of strength acquired by our enemy on the Continent of Europe, although they increase the difficulties of the arduous contest in which the nation is engaged, invigorate in our breasts every sentiment of loyalty and public spirit. In the whole course of his unexampled career, the present ruler of France has never obtained any triumph over Britain; and he has not hitherto been able even to attempt the execution of his threats of invasion. The protecting arm of Divine Providence has been extended over a nation which has persevered in opposing its influence to the wild progress of inordinate ambition. A succession of the most brilliant naval victories, clouded, alas! by the death of Lord Viscount Nelson, but illumined by the glory of many heroes, who emulate his fame, has given security to our shores, our colonies, and our commerce: and the magnanimity and patriotism with which all orders of men combine their efforts in maintaining the independence of Britain, have been rewarded by its remaining, amidst the wreck of nations, a great and powerful State, with all its institutions intire, with its spirit unbroken, and its dominions enlarged by the most valuable conquests.

As servants of the Prince of Peace, we pray for a termination of the present commotions of Europe. But beholding with just indignation the growing iniquity of a system, which shakes the stability of all regular Goverments, and reading in the fate of many States on the Continent an awful warning against that unwise policy, which would seek to escape present danger by grasping at a delusive peace, inconsistent with the principles of justice and honour, we recognize your Majesty's paternal care for your people, in calling forth the resources of this flourishing country to resist the repeated aggressions of our foe. Far from murmuring at the sacrifices and burdens which the duration of the contest may require, we join the unanimous voice of our fellow-subjects in applauding the promptitude and energy of the measures lately taken for vindicating our just rights in the North of Europe. And we trust in God, that the wisdom and vigour of your Majesty's Councils, the valour and good conduct of your fleets and armies, and the firmness, fortitude, and good sense of a loyal people, will enable your Majesty to conduct the operations of a vigorous and successful war to an honourable conclusion.

Deeply impressed with a sense of the sacred duty which, at such a time as this, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland owe to their country, we pledge ourselves to your Majesty that we will continue, in our several stations, to exert our influence with alacrity and zeal in cherishing those sentiments of public spirit which become a people who know the value of their unrivalled constitution, and in promoting that righteousness which exalteth a nation, which is the best expression of gratitude to the God of our Fathers, and the best encouragement to hope that he will continue to bless our land.

That Almighty God may give success to your Majesty's arms by sea and land; that the means employed for the national defence may effectually defeat the designs of our enemy; that peace and truth may meet in our days; that the administration of your Majesty's Government may continue to establish your throne in the hearts of your subjects; and that the descendants of your illustrious House, forming themselves upon your example, may sway the British sceptre with justice and renown to the latest posterity, are the earnest prayers of, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most dutiful, most faithful, and most obedient subjects, the Ministers and Elders met in this General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by

WM. TAYLOR Moderator.

Edinburgh, 24th May 1806.

LORD MELVILLE.

The acquittal of Lord Melville from the charges of High Crimes and Misdemeanours, by the House of Peers, on the 12th of June, has afforded general satisfaction to the people of Scotland. On Monday the 16th, several houses and shops were brilliantly illuminated in Edinburgh, the New Town, George's Square, &c. Some of them had the words "*Melville and Innocence*" beautifully displayed. Though the streets were very crowded with people of all ranks, the greatest propriety and decorum prevailed. The popular feeling would no doubt have been more generally expressed, but for the publication of the following caution by the Lord Provost and Sheriff:—

"Information having been received, that many of the inhabitants of this City and Suburbs are desirous to testify their joy on the acquittal of Lord Melville, by illuminating their houses; but his Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland, in absence of the Lord Advocate, having communicated to the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City, and Sheriff of the County,—"That from information received by him, it appears that there are apprehensions of riot and disturbance in the city, in case of an illumination upon the acquittal of Lord Melville:"—The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Sheriff, however desirous the citizens may be to illuminate their houses on the above occasion, do hereby recommend to them to abstain from that mode of testifying their joy at this time.

"While they congratulate their fellow-citizens on the honourable acquittal of that distinguished Statesman, by the highest Tribunal of the nation, and participate in the general feeling of happiness on that occasion, they trust that nothing will be done to injure the property or persons of individuals, which the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Sheriff are determined to protect.

Council Chamber, June 16th.

Same day the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council, unanimously voted the following address to Lord Viscount Melville, which the Lord Provost was requested to sign and transmit.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
HENRY LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE, &c.

MY LORD,

We the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, being met in Council, beg leave to convey to your Lordship our warmest congratulations on the honourable issue of the solemn trial to which you have lately been subjected. Connected intimately with your Lordship for a long series of years, and attached to you by many ties, we have participated deeply in your feelings on this interesting occasion. Though our long experience of your patriotism and incorruptible integrity in the management of public business, give us sufficient reason to be satisfied that you were innocent of the charges preferred against you, yet, when we consider the weight of talents and authority with which you had to contend, we could not divest ourselves of all apprehension for the safety of your reputation; and therefore a sentence of your Peers, formed on the fullest investigation, and absolving you completely from all the charges exhibited against you, has communicated to our hearts a sentiment of the most lively joy.

The proceedings which this sentence has terminated, however distressful at the moment, have raised your Lordship's character in the public estimation, and will, we trust, have the effect of transmitting it with increased lustre to posterity.

Your personal conduct, as the Member of an Administration, which for twenty years upheld the existence and glory of Britain, has been exposed to a most severe scrutiny, and the result, honourable alike to you, and to the justice of our country, has demonstrated, that during the whole course of that period, the splendour of your talents have been equalled by the cleanness of your hands, and the purity of your principles.

Signed at Edinburgh, in name, and by appointment of the Magistrates and Council, on the 16th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and six years, and the Seal of the City is hereto affixed.

WM. FETTES, Provost.

The following Address was likewise voted to Lord Melville by the Convenery of the Trades.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
HENRY LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE, &c.

MY LORD,

We, the Convenery of the Incorporated Trades of Edinburgh, beg leave to offer to your Lordship our heartfelt congratulations on the honourable result of the trial which you have lately undergone before the highest tribunal of our country. Their sentence, acquitting you of all the charges brought against you, has afforded infinite satisfaction to us, who have all along had a deep interest in your feelings on this trying occasion.

From the moment that the Commons adopted the resolutions upon which these charges were founded, our firm conviction in

in the unsullied integrity of your principles, left us no other anxiety, than that an opportunity might be afforded to you of vindicating your injured reputation. The final judgement of the High Court of Parliament, formed on the most deilberate consideration of evidence, and with the aid of the united wisdom and legal advice of the Judges of the land, has furnished the most decisive testimony of the purity of your character. We trust, therefore, that many years of a life, hitherto so successfully devoted to the service of your country, yet remain to be employed with equal honour to yourself, and advantage to the state.

Signed by the appointment of the Convenery at Edinburgh, the 17th June, 1806.

WILLIAM WHITE, Convener.

Tuesday the 17th the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council gave a grand entertainment at Fortune's to a number of the principal inhabitants, on account of the acquittal of Lord Melville.—They also gave two guineas to the prisoners in the tolbooth, to drink his Lordship's health.

The general satisfaction with which the honourable termination of the impeachment of Lord Melville has been received, was no where more conspicuously manifested than in the town of Leith. The Officers of the Battalion of Royal Leith Volunteers gave an elegant entertainment on the occasion, at Younghusband's Tavern, to the Magistrates and many respectable Gentlemen. At seven o'clock the corps paraded in full uniform in Bernard Street, and fired three volleys in honour of this happy occasion. The men were afterwards regaled with a plentiful supply of *Calvert's* entire, which was drank with repeated cheerings to his Lordship's health. After dinner a number of loyal and appropriate patriotic toasts were given. The tavern was most brilliantly illuminated, and the company rose from table at a late hour to witness a grand display of fire-works.

On the 18th, a very numerous meeting of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh was held in their hall, when the following resolutions were unanimously voted, viz.

1. That the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville having, with labour the most indefatigable, talents the most splendid, and integrity the most uncorrupted, devoted above forty years of his life to the service of his country, the greatest part of that time in stations under Government the most exalted and efficient, and at periods the most critical and momentous; as he had enjoyed the confidence and highest approbation of his Sovereign, is entitled to the gratitude and applause of this Company, in common with every good subject.

2. That this Company, with every sentiment of attachment and respect for his Lordship, and under the grateful recollection of his many and important services to them, to the city of Edinburgh, and to the nation at large, did participate most sincerely in those feelings which must have been excited in his breast by the heavy and (as now appears) unfounded charges brought against him, originating in a misapprehension of his character and conduct, whereby his Lordship was exposed to a great degree of obloquy and suffering, before the justice of his country, by which he was at last protected and exculpated, afforded him an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

3. That this Company do most cordially congratulate Lord Melville and his country, on the result of this prosecution, in his Lordship's complete acquittal, whereby a new proof is given of the admirable structure and unspeakable value of the British Constitution, of the dignity and justice of the Supreme Judicatory, and of the protection and security enjoyed under them by every British subject.

4. That a Copy of these Resolutions be transmitted by the Master to Lord Viscount Melville, and that the same be published in the Edinburgh and London Newspapers.

R. SCOTT MONCRIEFF, Master.

The Convention of Royal Burghs, which met at Edinburgh the 7th of July, also voted an address in similar terms to Lord Melville, in answer to which the Lord Provost has received the following letter from his Lordship :—

LONDON, 12th *July* 1806.

"My Lord—I am this moment favoured with your obliging letter, conveying to me the address from the representatives of the Royal Burghs of Scotland. The sentiments it contains are highly gratifying to me, not only on account of the very respectable body from whence they come; but because I receive them as the general sense of a great class of my countrymen and fellow subjects. I have no words adequate to express the deep sense I entertain of the repeated marks of attachment which have been called forth by the recent events so interesting to my character and feelings. I trust to your Lordship's goodness to make known to the Members of the Convention the impression which their kindness has excited in my breast; and it shall at all times give me infinite satisfaction, when I am able, by any exertions of mine, to contribute to the happiness and prosperity

perity of the Royal Burghs of Scotland.—I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Your Lordship's most obedient

And faithful humble servant,

MELVILLE.

To the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Preses of the Convention of Royal Burghs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Right Hon. Gilbert Lord Minto is appointed Governor General of India, in room of Sir George Hilaro Barlow, who resumes his seat as third Member of the Council of Bengal.

The Right Hon. Dupre Earl of Caledon, is appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and Henry Alexander, Esq. his Lordship's cousin, Secretary to the Governor.

The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville is appointed President of the Board of Controul for India Affairs, in room of Lord Minto.

The Right Hon. James Earl of Lauderdale, is appointed Keeper of the Great Seal for Scotland, (in room of the Duke of Gordon,) and has also been sworn in a Member of the Privy Council.

The Marquiss of Headfort is appointed a Knight of the illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

The Hon. David Erskine (son of the Lord Chancellor,) is appointed Ambassador to the United States of America.

MARRIAGES.

At Bombay, D. D. Inglis, Esq. of the civil establishment, to Miss Money, daughter of the late W. Money, Esq. of Walthamstow, Essex.

At Bencoolen, Francis Salmon, Esq. Master Attendant at that settlement, to Miss Ann Salmon, niece of G. Salmon, Esq. formerly Governor of Bencoolen.

At Bengal, Captain James Achmuty, of the Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance at Cawnpore, to Miss Mary Fearon, late of Edinburgh.

April 28. At Chateau Margo, Philip Frederick Tinne, Esq. Secretary for the colony of Demerara, to Miss Rose, daughter of William Rose, Esq of Mountcoffer.

June 9. At Strathaird, in the island of Sky, Lieut. John Nicholson, younger of Claggin, to Miss Isabella Macallister, daughter of Alexander Macallister, Esq. of Strathaird.

16 At Aston, Shirley Perkins, Esq. of Sutton Colfield, Warwickshire, barrister at law, to Mrs Walker, widow of the late Capt. William Walker, and eldest daughter of Charles Sharpe, Esq. of Hoddam Castle, Dumfries-shire.

17. At London, Col. Arthur Vansittart, of Shottesbrooke, Berkshire, M. P. for Windsor, to the Hon. Miss Caroline Eden, fourth daughter of Lord Auckland.

—. At ditto, Lord Fitzharris, eldest son of the Earl of Malmesbury, and god-son of the late Empress of Russia, to Miss Dashwood, niece to the Earl of Effingham.

19. At Ditto, Sir William Pratt Call, Bart. to Lady Louisa Forbes, sister to the Earl of Granard.

—. At Bath, Lord William Stuart, son of the Marquis of Bute, to the Hon. Georgina Maude, sister of Lord Viscount Hawarden.

23. At Dumfries, the Rev. James Rae, minister of Kirkgunzeon, to Miss Elizabeth Robertson, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Robertson, minister of Kirkconnel.

—. At London, W. Sloane, Esq. to Lady Gertrude Howard, daughter of the Earl of Carlisle.

—. At ditto, Osborne Markham, Esq. son of the Archbishop of York, to Lady Mary Thynne, sister of the Marquis of Bath.

—. At ditto, the Rev. Charles Richard Cameron, eldest son of Dr Cameron, of Worcester, to Miss Lucy Lyttleton Butt, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr Butt.

24. At Edinburgh, Thomas Duncan, Esq. of Demerara, to Miss Helen Grant, daughter of the late John Grant, Esq. of Kincardine O'Neil.

—. At Hampstead, Robert Smith, Esq. of Aylesbury, Bucks, to Miss Mary Susannah Watson, second daughter of Sir James Watson, Knt. late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bengal.

25. At Pirn House, William Scott, Esq. younger of Raeburn, late of Prince of Wales island, to Miss Susan Horsburgh, eldest daughter of Alexander Horsburgh, Esq. of Horsburgh.

26, At Bromley, Andrew Wedderburn, Esq. to the Hon. Miss Louisa Eden, fifth daughter of Lord Auckland.

27. At Woodside, James Crawford, Esq. jun. merchant, Port-Glasgow, to Miss Sarah Russel, eldest daughter of David Russel, Esq. of Woodside, merchant in Glasgow.

July 2. At Alresford, the seat of Lord Spencer Chichester, the Hon. William Bligh, brother to the Earl of Darnley, to Lady Sophia Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

3. At London, Sir Wm. Abdy, Bart. to Miss Wellesley, eldest daughter of the Marquis Wellesley.

—. At ——, William Henderson, Esq. of Newhall, to Miss Jean Reid, daughter of

of the deceased Mr John Reid, merchant in Aberdeen.

July 3. At Edinburgh, H. Davidson, Esq. Haddington, to Miss Martha Mary Chisholm, only daughter of the deceased Thomas Chisholm, Esq. of Amerslaw, Northumberland.

5. At Ballantyger, Mr George Brown, Leith, to Miss Jean White, daughter of Mr Thomas White, farmer there.

8. At London, Lord Viscount Milton, son of Earl Fitzwilliam, to the Hon. Miss Mary Dundas, fourth daughter of Lord Dundas. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr King, in Lord Dundas's house, Arlington street.

11. At Dundee, Mr David Sandeman, of the Shore-dues Office, Leith, to Miss Margaret Baxter, daughter of Mr Thomas Baxter, baker, Dundee.

BIRTHS.

June 13. At London, the Lady of John Erskine, Esq. a daughter.

14. At Cluny, Mrs Colonel Macpherson, a son.

17. At London, the Lady of the Hon. William Henry Gardner, son of Admiral Lord Gardner, a daughter.

—. At Beaumont Lodge, Old Windsor, Viscountess Ashbrook, a son.

—. At Bishop's Court, Exeter, the Hon. Mrs Paget, a son.

—. At London, the Countess of Albemarle, a daughter.

18. At Arndilly, the Lady of David Macdowall Grant of Arndilly, Esq. a son.

19. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Col. Horner, of Mells Park, Somerset, a daughter.

20. At London, the Lady of Charles Barclay, Esq. of Harley street, a son and heir.

24. At Dalkeith House, Lady Caroline Douglas, a daughter.

26. At London, the Countess Cowper, a son and heir, who will take the titles of Viscount Fordwich, Baron Wingham.

29. At ditto, the Countess of Chichester, a daughter.

—. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Maxwell Gordon, Esq. writer to the signet, a son.

30. Mrs Duff of Hatton, a daughter.

Lately, at Paisley, Mrs Fraser, wife of Mr J. Fraser, Manager of the Theatre there, a daughter, being her eighteenth child.

July 4. Mrs Duthie of Mount Pleasant, a son.

7. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Major Tulloch, of the Inverness-shire regiment, a daughter.

9. The Lady of Robert Steuart, Esq. of Alderston, a son and heir.

13. At Denham Green, the Hon. Mrs Erskine of Cardross, a son.

—, At Wester Livilands, Mrs Rind, a son.

15. At Urrard, Mrs Alston, a daughter.

17. At Inverness, the Lady of Alexander Macdonell of Glengary, Esq. a son and heir.

17. At Darnhall, the Hon. Mrs Oliphant Murray, a daughter.

DEATHS.

1805. *Aug.* 26. Near Seringapatam, Mr Alexander Dalziell Campbell, surgeon of the 12th regiment of foot, son of the late Mr Patrick Campbell, Royal Bank, Edinburgh.

—. At Chunar, Captain James Berry, of the 15th regiment of native infantry, on the Bengal establishment.

— At Calcutta, Mr Tho. Doig, youngest son of Mr John Doig, merchant, Dundee.

—. At Dinapore, Dr Gardiner, of the Bengal Establishment, and Lieut. Stewart, 3d native cavalry.

Dec. 19. In India, Capt. John Spink, Field Paymaster of the army under the command of Major-General Jones.

1806. *Jan.* At Calcutta, after having taken his passage for Europe, Major George Welsh, of the first regiment of native cavalry, an officer who distinguished himself greatly in the campaign under Gen. Lord Lake.

5. On his passage from Bengal, Andrew Gardiner, Esq a senior merchant on that establishment.

15. At Fort William, Mr John M'Dowall, in the civil service, Ceylon, son of James M'Dowall, Esq Glasgow.

April. 17. At Kingston, St Vincent, James Bannatyne, Esq. eldest son of Mr Bannatyne, St Calmac, Isle of Bute.

18. At Kingston, Jamaica, Mr Andrew Rowand, formerly of Glasgow.

May. 5. At Tobago, William Forbes, Esq. of Culloden estate in that island.

11. At Madeira, James Murdoch, Esq. one of the oldest British merchants resident on that island.

18. At Tortola, on his way to Britain for the recovery of his health, John Brander, Esq. of the Island of Grenada.

19. At Brimstone hill, St Kitt's, where he commanded, Brig. Gen. Sir Richard Basset.

28. On board his Majesty's frigate Renommee, Capt. Sir Thos. Livingston, off Carthagena, on the coast of Spain, aged 15 years, Charles Forbes, midshipman, youngest son of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart. of the wounds he received in an action in cutting out a Spanish schooner under the town of Torre de Vieja. *See Naval Intelligence.*

May

May 29. Mr Geo. Thompson, of Kilton, near Guisbro', aged 48, late master of the Glory, of 98 guns. He was in upwards of 25 engagements in different parts of the world.

29. On his passage to St Petersburgh, Mr Andrew Syme, shipmaster in Leith.

29. At Zwoll, in Holland, James Erskine, Esq.

29. At Madeira, in the prime of life, Mrs —— Hoome of Argaty, Lady of David Monro Binning, Esq.

Lately, at his seat, Cornwall, St Elizabeth's, Jamaica James Cooper Wright, Esq much lamented.

Suddenly, the Hon. Edward Shippen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the 78th year of his age.

June 4. Robert Stevenson, Esq. of Alleys Bank, Rutherglen.

4. At Stirling, Mrs Susannah Graham, wife of Capt. Edington, 1st Royals.

10. At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Paterson, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Paterson, Biggar.

13. At Aberdeen, in the 75th year of his age, Mr William Littlejohn, merchant, and late one of the Magistrates of that city.

14. At Aberdeen (where he had gone to enjoy the benefit of his native air,) in the 27th year of his age, and 3d of his ministry, the Rev. James Smith, A. M. minister of the Associate congregation, Bolton.

14. At Cheltenham, in his 43d year, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart. of Brayton House, and Isell Hall, both in Cumberland; the last of the male line of one of the most ancient families in that county.

14. At Newcastle, aged 84, Mr Ninian Walker, a truly honest and independent minded seaman, who had visited most parts of the globe, and had been engaged in many perilous adventures. He was a native of Fifeshire; was pressed in 1745; and on board the Happy Janet, of 20 guns, was in pursuit of the Pretender in most of the creeks of Scotland. He afterwards served on board the Cambridge 8 years, without ever being on shore; was at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1758, and at the memorable siege of the Havannah in 1761, when the Cambridge lost 125 men in 20 minutes before the Moro Castle. He had the yellow fever with several others of his ship, and was the only one that recovered.

15. At Binny, Miss Magdalen Stewart, daughter of the deceased Robert Stewart, Esq. of Binny.

15. At Falkirk, Mrs Robina Henderson, relict of the late Mr Peter Henderson, writer there, in the 89th year of her age.

16. At Edinburgh, Miss Katherine Don, daughter of the late John Don, Esq. and sister of Lieut.-Gen. George Don.

17. At Glasgow, in the 40th year of her age, Mrs Elizabeth Muirhead, wife of Mr John Mitchell.

17. At Hans House, Chelsea, Henry Holland, Esq one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace for the county of Middlesex, and architect to the East India Company, &c.

17. At Little Camden-house, the Lady of Major General Harry Calvert.

17. At Clifton, Miss Charlotte Cumming, youngest daughter of the late Sir Alexander Penrose Cumming Gordon, Bart.

— At Dublin, Captain John Kennedy, late of Springhall, District Paymaster in Dublin.

—. At Pitkaithly Wells, Mr James White, merchant in Glasgow.

—. At London, Mrs Goodenough, relict of Dr Goodenough, and sister of Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

19. At Struy, Hugh Fraser, Esq. of Struy.

20. At Kentish town, near London, Dr Samuel Irving, physician on the Staff.

20. At Dunse, aged 78, Mr Robert Johnson.

20. At Montrose, Mrs Catharine Christie, spouse of the deceased Alexander Christie, Esq. merchant there.

20. At West Fortune, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs Beatrix Jonkieson, relict of the late Mr Patrick Dudgeon, farmer at Drem, near Haddington.

—. At Brighton, Richard Allen M. D.

21. At his seat in Kent, Lord Sondes, in his 53d year.

21. At Dresden, in his 76th year, his Royal Highness Francis Xavier, Prince Royal of Poland, Duke of Saxony, and uncle of the reigning Elector; during whose minority he acted as Regent of the Electoral States.

22. At Borthwickbrae, Catharine, the infant daughter of William Eliott Lockhart, Esq. of Borthwickbrae.

24. At London, of a few days illness, aged 20, the Lady of Robert Pringle, Esq. younger of Stitchel, and daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Macleod of Macleod. The untimely fate of this truly amiable young lady, cut off in the bloom of youth and beauty, is deeply lamented by all who knew her.

25. At St Andrew's, Joseph M'Cormick, Esq. Advocate.

25. At Gala House, John Jameson, Esq late merchant in Leith.

26. At Wemyss hall, James Wemyss, Esq. of Winthank, in his 85th year.

26. At Manse of Tongland, aged 55, the Rev. Alexander Robb, minister of that parish.

27. At Warriston, Thomas Mure, Esq. of Warriston.

28. At

28. At Bognor Rocks, Sussex, Stephen Cossar, Esq. of Millbank street, Westminster, only son of the late Walter Cossar, Esq. Comptroller of Excise in Scotland.

—. At London, Samuel Bosanquet, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Levant Company, and a Director of the Bank of England.

—. At Honiton, in the 81st year of his age, Mr Francis Aberdeen, late of Lancaster court, London.

—. At Aberdeen, Mr Murdo Downie, late Master in the Royal Navy.

—. At Kenture, in the island of Islay, Mr Archibald M'Duffie, late of the island of Jamaica.

July 1. At London, the Lady of Hugh Stuart, Esq. son of the late Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, Bart.

1. At Edinburgh, Mr John Clapperton, writer, second son of Mr Geo. Clapperton, writer to the signet.

2. At Arngibbon, Perthshire, in the 77th year of his age, Mr Thomas Forrester of Arngibbon.

2. At Libberton, aged 17 years, James Ruthven, only son of Mr Robert Ruthven, merchant, Edinburgh.

2. At Perth, aged 76, James Stewart, Esq. late of Derculich.

2. At Poyntzfield, Cromarty shire, Geo. Gun Munro of Poyntzfield, Esq. much and generally lamented.

4. In the bloom of life, on his passage from London to Leith, and when within three hours sail of that place, Lieut. Colin Thompson of the 63d regiment. He was interred at Leith with military honours.

5. At London, aged 85, Arthur Richard Dillon, Archbishop and Duke of Narbonne, Primate of the Gauls, President of the States of Languedoc, and Commander of the Order of the Holy Ghost.

5. At Elgin, Alexander Brodie, M. D. a gentleman equally distinguished for his professional knowledge, literary acquirements, and urbanity of manners.

6. At Paisley, Mrs Isabella Dods, wife of Mr Alexander Davidson, lecturer in natural philosophy.

6. At Clifton, Mrs Carnegie Fullerton of Kinnaber.

7. At Gribton, Miss Goldie, daughter of the late John Goldie of Craigmuie, Esq.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Colquhoun, relict of General John Campbell of Barbreck, and aunt of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Bart.

7. At Sanson House, Miss Mary Dundas, eldest daughter of Lieut. Gen Francis Dundas.

9. At Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Hunter, daughter of the late Dr Hunter, one of the ministers of St. Andrew's.

10. At Dunse, aged 81, Mrs Janet Nisbet, relict of Mr John Mein, surgeon there.

11. At Ayr, in the 80th year of his age, Mr William Murdoch, merchant.

11. At Leith, Mr George Harper, merchant.

12. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Miss Barbara Gray, sister of Lord Gray.

13. At London, Major General James Bannatine, of the Bombay establishment.

13. At Dumfries, Miss Mary Denniston, eldest daughter of Mr John Dinniston.

—. At Mansfield House, New Cumnock, Andrew Thomson, Esq. of Mansfield and Castlemains.

19. At Innerkeithing, aged 93, John Cunninghame, Esq. of Balbougie, advocate.

Price of Stocks.

1806.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
July 4.	213	6 1/2 pr.	62 63
11.	212 1/2	67 —	63 1/2
18.	211 1/2	6 1/2 —	62 63 1/2
25.	212 1/2	6 1/2 —	62 1/2 63

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
July 4.	74 84	30 36	23 32	46 56
11.	76 90	32 37	23 30	60 66
18.	76 90	32 38	23 31	58 64
25.	74 88	32 37	24 31	60 65

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peale
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July 4.	42 0	26 0	23 0	21 0
11.	43 6	26 0	21 0	21 0
18.	43 0	26 0	21 0	21 0
25.	43 0	27 0	23 0	21 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1806.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Oatmeal. Price.		Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls	Pease & Barley Meal. Price.	
		d.	d.		d.	d.
July 1.	260	16	15 1/2	60	13	12
8.	340	17	16 1/2	56	13	12
15.	280	18	17 1/2	58	12	11
22.	400	18	17 1/2	60	12	11
29.	280	18	17 1/2	57	12	11

A most extraordinary pamphlet has just appeared, from the pen of our correspondent who signs himself *Thule*, in which he grievously complains of our conduct, as editors, towards him.—A very few words will be sufficient to justify us, and to shew that he has been treated with a degree of indulgence, beyond what could reasonably be expected. His charges are three, 1. Our reluctance in receiving his first communication. 2. Our absolute rejection of his last. And 3. Our having called him a *Zetland landlord*.

As to the first paper he sent us, we do not hesitate to say, that in suppressing it, we were doing a favour not only to the public, but to *Thule* himself. Nothing resembling it, we are persuaded, was ever written since the creation of the world; for, besides being wholly devoid of common sense, it bore no relation whatever to the subject in question, nor seemingly to any subject *. All we could make out was, that it contained a most vehement and abusive attack, against certain mysterious characters, who were accused, not as might have been expected, of calumniating the Zetland Landlords, but of other crimes the most dreadful and diabolical that human imagination can conceive. There run through it indeed a sort of wild poetical imagination, which rendered it somewhat amusing; but we could not venture to amuse our readers at the expence of real and living characters. On our returning these effusions, which seemed written too much under *Lunar* influence, an offer was made to write another paper, which the respectability of the channel through which it came, induced us to accept, though we had strong reason to suspect, that confinement and low diet would have formed a more salutary regimen. But we then distinctly stated, and repeated in every successive stage of the business, as our decided principle, *That all counter-statements upon matters of fact which appeared to him misrepresented, would be readily admitted; but that there must be no personal abuse.* Yet upon this ground we were obliged to reject another paper. But when a third was presented, containing some portion of common sense, and matter of fact, we not only received it, but were at great pains in correcting the grammar and spelling, so as to make it fit to appear before the public.

2. We rejected his last. And for this no apology can be necessary to any one who can take the trouble to read a few pages, keeping in mind the principle which we have stated above. It is somewhat singular, that the only motive which *Thule* can contrive for our supposed maltreatment of him, is the desire of filling our pages with any kind of matter, however indifferent. Now there is no doubt that, had we allowed the controversy to go on, we might, for months to come, have filled with it the whole correspondence part of our magazine, with great ease to ourselves, though to the infinite annoyance of our readers.

3. We have called him a Zetland Landlord. We certainly had reason to think him so, and in hastily making up the title, it struck us as tending both to make the communication more respectable, and to authenticate the facts. It offered also a kind of excuse to the public for the insertion of so singular a communication. Nor did it ever occur to us as possible, that, by the writer of the article, this could be considered as such an injurious appellation.

We can most decidely deny his ridiculous allegations of a concert between us and *P. N.* The present editor, though he esteems that gentleman's talents, has no personal acquaintance with him beyond a few accidental meetings. As to any accidental delays, they have been entirely owing to the great extent and variety of business carried on by the publishers; or to the necessity of occupying the Magazine with more important matter.

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* If *Thule* considers himself as injured by this representation, he has an easy mode of justifying himself, by favouring the world with a perusal of these curious and *original* effusions.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. M., *A. B.*, *F.*, *Dr Couper's* poem, *Daphnis.*, *W. K.*, *J. A.*, Specimen of *Anacreon*, *C. Q.*, *Mentor*, *L.* are received.

PLAN

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REPORTS

Respecting a

TUNNEL

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FORTH.

Headwend
Backside
Waggon Road
Ladyerston
E. Gillot
Pittrivie
Knows
Black hall
W. Gillot
Bellhills
Primrose
Farryside
Broomhall
Gillowntown
Hilltown
Brankhin
N. Newbigging
Backmarsh
Bellknows
Lime Kilns
Clayslaes
Little Rosyth
Bruce-haven
Rosyth Kirk in ruins
INVERKEITHING
C. Newbigging
Hill
Hickle Rosyth
Orchard head
Cove
Rosyth Quarry
Rosyth Castle in ruins
Old Toll
Toll Bar
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North Ferry
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Inch Garvie
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Aberdour Kirk
Hopeton House
Earl of Hopeton
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Butlaw
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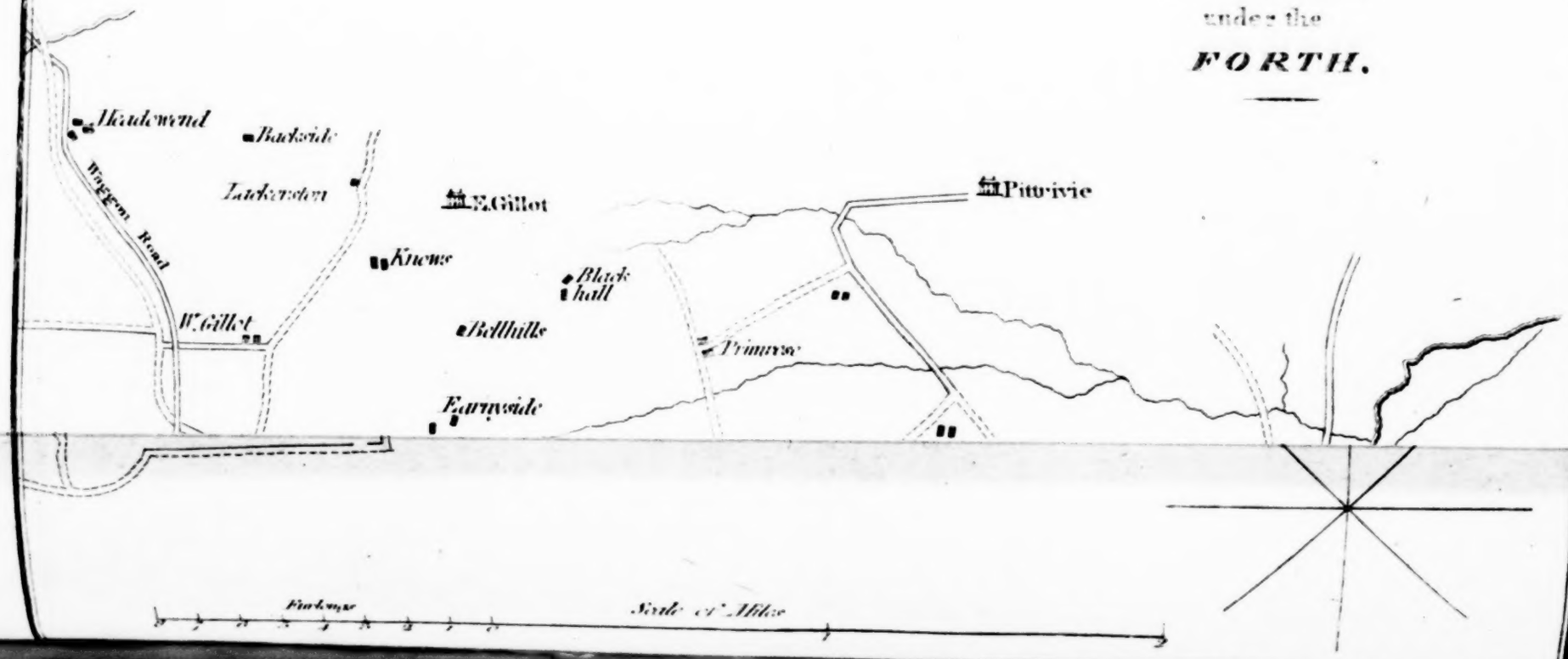
FORTH.